

THREE CENTS

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GERMAN-OWNED SHIP COMPANIES ARE TAKEN OVER

Confession by President of Trans-Atlantic Corporation Involves von Bernstorff and a Wide-spread Net of Intrigue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following a confession by Richard C. Wagner, president of the American Trans-Atlantic Company and the Foreign Transport and Mercantile Corporation to the effect that for three years he has deceived various government departments, as well as the British and French prize courts, and United States senators and representatives, as to the real ownership of the companies, A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, took over the stock in these concerns, as being owned in Germany. The confession was made to Grand P. Garvan, director of the bureau of investigation of the alien property custodian's office.

Mr. Wagner said after a long cross-examination that the money with which the ships of the company were purchased had been supplied by persons with German affiliations and that no money belonging to an American citizen had been invested in the companies.

The Hudson Bay Company some time ago offered Mr. Wagner \$7,500,000 for the ships of the companies but Wagner demanded \$8,000,000. The London Board of Trade objected to the Hudson Bay Company paying more than the amount offered. Although Mr. Wagner refused the offer, it represented a profit of almost \$5,000,000, the original investment in the ships having been \$2,500,000. There are 11 ships in the fleet.

The story of the final uncovering of the American Trans-Atlantic nest of deceit is one that involved Count von Bernstorff in the early days of the war, a network of intrigue that finally led to American registry of the ships, later the seizure of some of them by Great Britain, whose officials had been undetected, speeches in the United States Senate against Great Britain by Senator Hoke Smith and others, and at last a confession from Mr. Wagner that every penny for the purchase of the fleet came from Germany.

Richard C. Wagner, president of the companies, is a native of Milwaukee. His father was a German, who changed his name from Wachenknecht. On Dec. 29, 1914—five months after the European war opened—Wagner sailed for Rotterdam, ostensibly for the purpose of providing for a supply of beet sugar seed. He visited Berlin and then Mulheim, the home of Hugo Stinnes, the wealthy German shipowner and coal operator. Wagner then went to Copenhagen, where he met his cousin, Albert Jensen. Jensen told Mr. Garvan that he was not related to Jensen in any way, yet in letters he had addressed him as "Dear cousin."

Jensen was managing director of the Copenhagen Coal and Coke Company, which is owned by Hugo Stinnes. Wagner told Mr. Garvan that when in Copenhagen he and Jensen made arrangements for the purchase of a fleet of merchant vessels. He said that Jensen was to furnish the money for the ships, and that he in turn was to come to this country and organize an American company so as to give American registry to the ships purchased by Jensen.

Wagner returned to this country by way of Italy, and on March 20, 1915, he organized in Delaware a corporation known as the American Trans-Atlantic Company with a capitalization of \$300,000. His experience in his native State led him to think that 20 per cent of the authorized capital must be paid in cash in order to en-

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RESERVE BATTALIONS BEING ORGANIZED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reserve labor battalions of Negroes, who are unfit for combat or other overseas service, are being formed by the War Department. Orders made public on Wednesday said these men will be available for labor and fatigue duty at forts, camps, cantonments or on other stations, to relieve combat troops, or where it is not considered advisable to use civilian labor. Reports from the South show that industrial furloughs are being issued to certain Negroes for 60-day periods to relieve the demand for cotton pickers. The industrial furlough system will be extended to whites physically unfit for overseas service. In cases where a man is furloughed to industry he will receive the prevailing pay of that service.

SPRUCE SITUATION ON PACIFIC COAST

Lumber Men in That Region Ascribe the Difficulties in Connection With Production to Rules Imposed Upon Their Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SEATTLE, Wash.—Difficulties encountered in connection with the production of spruce for aeroplanes are ascribed by lumber men of the Pacific Coast to a system imposing certain rules and regulations which, they claim, make it almost impossible to make necessary steps until these steps have been examined into and passed upon by the United States Government's representative in charge of that particular work.

Not only does this action, they claim, hamper them in their work, but they declare, the government's representative also has put into effect certain provisions with regard to labor so favorable to the workers that they have interfered greatly with the actual carrying on of the work. One of these lumbermen said recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the majority of the lumber men in that section of the United States are dissatisfied with the unbusinesslike way in which the spruce development is being handled. This man declared further that the government representative in authority in that region was using his position to assume authority which is not vested in him by the Government of the United States, having put into practice a system of control which virtually makes him a dictator.

This lumberman also declared that this policy was being carried out with the backing of the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington, D. C., and especially with the cooperation of the recognized leaders of labor there. He said, too, that it was after certain general rules and regulations had been put into effect to control the lumber industry as a whole that a policy relative to the production of aeroplane spruce was begun to be dictated.

With no previous experience in this line of activity, the government representative in question, with his associates, he said, was trying to force his ideas upon the lumber fraternity, ideas which, he declared, were proving wholly impossible from many standpoints.

First, this man declared, an eight-hour-day ruling was put into effect under which the lumbermen were not allowed to work more than the eight hours a day even though they were paid overtime. Most of the logging on the Pacific Coast is done in the summer months, and in order to take full advantage of the daylight, most of the camps had worked their crews during those months 10 or 12 hours a day in order to put into the water enough logs during the eight

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MAGYAR PEACE MOVE IS EXPECTED

Tzecho-Slovak Officer Warns of Probable Propaganda to Avert in Austria the Certain Results of an Allied Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Now that the Tzecho-Slovak National Council has been recognized as the de facto government of the Tzecho-Slovak nation, America and the Allies should beware of a propaganda by the Magyars for a separate peace, according to Capt. Ferdinand Pisecky, who arrived here recently from France with Gen. M. Stefanik, vice-president of the Council. In an interview with a representative of this bureau on Wednesday, Captain Pisecky also said that the new Tzecho-Slovak nation would have religious freedom.

Captain Pisecky said that the best safeguard against Germany in Middle Europe is the Tzecho-Slovak nation. "Now the Magyars, aided by the Germans," he continued, "will try to spread among the Allies the conviction that the Magyars are pro-ally. The Magyars, sure that Germany will be beaten, will try to get a separate peace, in order that they may continue to oppress the Slovaks. A separate peace of this kind would be very dangerous to the future peace of Europe, and the Allies should be alert to this propaganda. To allow the people of small nations now under control of the Magyars and the Germans to remain under such control would be equivalent to a complete bankruptcy of the whole moral program of the Allies. A compromise on such a subject is impossible. It is a question which has only two sides, the right and the wrong."

"The chief reason why the small oppressed nations must cheer the recognition of the Tzecho-Slovaks also concerns the fact that it aims directly at the destruction, not only of Austria, but of Austria-Hungary, each part of which exists only by oppressing the other."

"It is not necessary to be afraid concerning the future of the Magyars, because at the moment when they will be deprived of the power to oppress the other nations, a peaceful relation between them and the liberated nations will be reached; because the neighbors of the Magyars will never try to fight them, to oppress them, for that would mean an eternal struggle. The Magyars will be too weak to oppose a strong coalition of free small nations."

"The Magyars know this. Hence their propaganda among the Allies. When it began to be evident that the entrance of America into the war would win it for the Allies, the Magyars began propaganda in an attempt to make it appear that they are pro-ally. The Magyar press in America took this up, although previously it had been pro-German. (One of the Magyar papers sent congratulations to Emperor Wilhelm when the Germans took Warsaw.) The Magyars began to play a double rôle. At home, with Count Tisza at their head, they are pro-German, through and through. But they have created an artificial opposition which Count Karolyi is leading, and with the Magyar colonies abroad they assume a pro-ally attitude. This scheme is promoted in an attempt to preserve the unjust, exclusive and dominating Magyar position in Hungary. America and the Allies should beware of such double-dealing."

When asked what the position of the Tzecho-Slovak nation would be the subject of religion, Captain Pisecky said: "Our ideal after the war is to declare freedom of religion. That means that there will be no state religion. Because the character of our nation is religious, it is probably true that the Tzecho-Slovaks will seek their way to solve their religious problems in a most conscientious manner."

Captain Pisecky was formerly a professor in a Bohemian normal college. At the outbreak of the war, he was compelled to enter the Austrian Army as a reserve officer, but surrendered to the Russians in 1914, and after spending 21 months as a prisoner, he entered the Tzecho-Slovak Army, and later joined the Tzecho-Slovak forces. He spent from May, 1917, till July, 1918, in America, organizing the Tzecho-Slovak for service, either in the American or the Tzecho-Slovak Army.

Captain Pisecky has done recruiting work in Italy among Austrian prisoners of war, recruiting as many as 600 men for the Tzecho-Slovak Army in a single day. He said the Tzecho-Slovak Army in Italy, recruited from prisoners, and now under charge of Gen. Andrea Graziani, numbered about 20,000.

With General Stefanik are also Capt. Paul Fournier of the French Army, Lieut. D. Levi, an Alsatian, and Lieut. Francis Danielovsky of the Tzecho-Slovak Army, recently from Siberia.

Campaign Is Planned

New York City People to Learn Aims of Tzecho-Slovak Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Next week has been designated as Tzecho-Slovak Week in New York City, when, under

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Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst

MRS. PANKHURST ON WOMEN'S WORK

English Suffrage Leader, Now in United States, Says All Over World Women Are Ranged With Men for Civilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—All over the world, according to Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, women are ranging themselves side by side with men, and working more and more in full measure of equality for the development of civilization. "When women are recognized completely and cooperate as equals with men, the two together will make a perfect job of our civilization," she declared on Wednesday, shortly before she made an address on the English labor situation at the fifth annual Babson Conference on Cooperation, held at Wellesley Hills.

"My work is to bring women into the practical work of life for the good of the world and for civilization," she continued. "Women have something to bring to the world which the men do not possess, and the men have their energies and their work to do. When women and men coordinate their energies and their different abilities for the betterment of the world, the work of making a good job of civilization will be largely realized."

Mrs. Pankhurst said that the war had given the opportunity to women to take part in the affairs of Great Britain, and that it was giving the women of France and the United States the same opportunity. "There is no doubt," she said, "that women have taken full advantage of these favorable conditions. Much that we were struggling for, and against the greatest odds a few years ago, has come to us because of the changed conditions brought on by the war."

"In Great Britain, the war has brought us suffrage and it will probably come in France after the war, indeed it may be given them there as a war measure as it was in Great Britain. Certain political conditions in England brought this to pass as the army had to be reorganized and many a citizen's army. This deprived many men of their right to suffrage under the laws as constituted then. When the laws were changed it became the natural thing to extend the suffrage to women."

Mrs. Pankhurst said she was visiting in this country to encourage the women to devote their lives and their energies to winning the war for the civilization of the world. She said she had been recently in France, where the French women have done and are doing wonders in the way of cooperating with the men. She spoke of her four months' visit last year in Russia and the part the women had played in the revolutions. She said that Germany had utilized clever women to spread the Bolshevik propaganda in the factories in Russia.

"There are two fronts to fight in this war," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "the military front and the civil front. The Germans have their forces as busily engaged now on the civil fronts, as they have their soldiers at work at the military front. Conditions in Russia are growing better. Germany realizes now that she has an eastern line again. This progress has been made through intervention. The Russian women as well as the men are eager to emerge from the political chaos into which the revolution plunged them under the guidance of the Bolsheviks."

Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Jessie Kenney composed the mission to Russia, sent there by the Women's Party of England. She said one object was

to assure the Russian people that the English people were in the war till the end, and that that end was allied victory and an allied peace. Another object was to tell the Russian women what the women of Great Britain had done to win the war, and to give them advice as to organization.

Mrs. Pankhurst was the guest of the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Party at the Boston Women's City Club at luncheon, Wednesday, and expects to leave for Canada today.

Cooperation Advocated

Employers and Workers Should Unite Says Mr. Babson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass.—"A fair division of profits among all interests concerned in industrial production is for the best interest of the United States today," said Roger W. Babson, statistician in opening the annual cooperation conference of manufacturers here on Wednesday. Representatives of 175 large industrial plants, employing 600,000 workmen, were in attendance.

Mr. Babson advocated cooperation between employers and wage earners, and cooperation between both and the Federal Government. "Workingmen," he said, "should have their right insured to collective action, including collective bargaining. In a very real sense, they should be made partners in the business, with a share in the profits, and, at least along certain lines, a share in the control. But there must be no limiting of production, no reduction of the efficiency of the skillful and hard-working men to the plane of the shiftless and inefficient."

MANY BOSTON LIQUOR PLACES TO CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Twenty-six saloons and stores having liquor licenses have been ordered closed on or before Oct. 31 by the United States Government because they are within a half mile of Wentworth Institute on Huntington avenue, which is recognized as a military establishment quartering more than 250 men in government service.

The notice effecting the action taken by the government to further protect soldiers from the menace of intoxicating liquors is signed by United States District Attorney Thomas J. Boynton and is based on Bulletin No. 35, dated July 3, 1918, issued by the Secretary of War under the provisions of section 12 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Half-mile dry zones enforced by municipal authorities will be requested for the present by the United States War Department for the protection of educational institutions with army training units. A general plan for keeping saloons and disorderly houses from the neighborhood of the schools is being worked out but so far the order against saloons within five miles of an army post is not being applied.

OIL FIELD QUESTION ARISES IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Chamber of Deputies reassembles tomorrow. The question of the Algerian oil fields is to be brought to the notice of the members by the deputy for Cochinchina. He will draw attention to the fact that the concession to the Pearson group appears about to be made in spite of a resolution passed by Parliament for the prevention of the passing of the oil fields out of French hands.

NORWAY PLANS NEW MILITARY MEASURES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—It is stated that as the result of a special meeting of the Norwegian Cabinet special military measures have been decided upon as the result of a fresh violation of territorial waters by a foreign submarine. It is expected that a communication on the subject will shortly be made by Norway to the powers.

WATER-POWER BILL AGAIN ATTACKED

Amendment Offered in United States House of Representatives Would Defeat Present Irrevocable Lease Provision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another formidable attack on the pending Water-Power Bill was made in the National House of Representatives on Wednesday by Representative Scott Ferris of Oklahoma and F. E. Doremus of Michigan. These two members of the Water-Power Committee have consistently opposed legislation which they assert will result in mortgaging the water power of the United States for generations. The objectionable feature of the bill is, of course, the so-called recapture section, which provides for a lease of 50 years and guarantees net investment cost to the holder of the franchise should the government ever decide not to renew the lease.

As pointed out by Representative Ferris on Wednesday, the federal government is, under the terms of the bill, "made absolute insurer that whatever money is put in any water-power project can be recovered at the expiration of the lease."

He called attention to the anxiety of the water-power people to get this bill through as an indication in itself, he said, that this bill gives them all they desire. Under it a man without a cent of money could secure a franchise for a term of 50 years. He could then go to a bond broker in Wall Street and obtain whatever money is necessary for developing a project, as the financing agency is assured, that the United States Government will pay back every cent of the money invested, or practically every cent.

Worse than this, in the opinion of the opponents of the bill, the hands of the government would be practically tied for a generation as far as getting control of the franchises granted under this proposed system is concerned. In other words, the enactment of this bill as it now stands would mean a complete reversal of the water-power policy of the United States. Under the existing law, the federal government can enter into possession of water-power franchises at a day's notice, but under the proposed law, 50 years would have to elapse before the government could move a finger, and then only by the payment of the net investment cost.

The surprising part of it all is how it came about that those charged with the drafting of the bill inserted the objectionable amendments. Only one conclusion is possible, and that is that the matter did not receive the necessary consideration.

Representative F. E. Doremus of Michigan proposed an amendment to the recapture clause on Wednesday which substantially provides for the revocation of a water-power franchise at two years' notice, and thus protects the rights of the government. The nature of the franchise is deemed much more important than the question as to whether the "net investment" or "fair value" should be paid at the expiration of the lease. Both Representatives Ferris and Doremus denounced the "irrevocable long lease," as preposterous and unjust to the people and the government. Congressman Ferris went so far as to predict that this proposed legislation would merely serve to give away and never get back the water power of the country. It would, for practical purposes, he said, render these franchises irrevocable.

It was objected that a short-term franchise would not be acceptable, and would not provide a sufficient incentive for water-power developers. The answer to this is that if the franchise is made revocable at short notice, the government will guarantee net investment cost, minus depreciation, in a given period of time. This is practically the solution offered by Representative Doremus. Should this amendment be voted down, he is prepared to offer an alternative bill.

It is estimated that the water-power potentialities of the United States are from 60,000,000 to 200,000,000 horsepower, of which only 6,000,000 has been developed. It is not likely that the United States Government will, on its own account, undertake the development of water power on a large scale while the war is in progress. But it is almost inevitable that the national government should take steps in this direction in the era of reconstruction following the war. With this in view, it is considered undesirable that the term of a franchise and the conditions under which it is granted should be such as to hamper the initiative of the government at any time.

GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT HARASSED BY ALLIED FORCES

Close Touch Which Allies Maintain Renders It Almost Impossible for von Ludendorff to Disentangle His Forces

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The question which is interesting military circles at the present moment is, Will von Ludendorff be able to disengage his troops so as to rally them and reform them in a way absolutely necessary to success? or will Marshal Foch keep so pitilessly in touch with him that he will be kept reduced to the extraordinary spectacle of a general in retreat, always reinforcing his rearward straggles to keep his rear guard the heaviest part of his line?

The Question of the Initiative

At the present moment there is not the remotest sign that von Ludendorff will be able to elude the allied generals. He has been driven to employing no less than 97 divisions upon the western front between Ypres and Soissons, and such a display of force for a general engaged in trying to retreat, and to take up new positions in the rear, so as to recover himself, is quite unique. It will be remembered that when von Hindenburg effected his great retreat from the Bapaume-Péronne-Noyon line to what was afterwards known as the Hindenburg line, he explained the necessity of disentangling himself from the Allies so as to recover the freedom of action necessary to prepare the blow he delivered in the following March. Now, of course, that excuse was in the nature of a subterfuge. He was just as able to develop that blow holding the Bapaume-Péronne-Noyon line in touch with the Allies, as he was able to develop it holding the Douai-Cambrai-St. Quentin-Laon line equally in touch with the Allies. He gave up his first line simply because he found it too expensive and too difficult to hold. But at the same time he was perfectly correct in saying that it was necessary for him to disentangle himself, and recover his freedom of action so as to recover at the same time the initiative. But that initiative he recovered not owing to his retreat to the Hindenburg line, but owing to the conditions of winter which made it impossible for the Allies to keep up their attacks on the Hindenburg line.

Foch's Strategy

Now von Ludendorff is retreating once more on the Hindenburg line. But the northern end of the Hindenburg line has already been forced and passed by Sir Douglas Haig's troops, whilst along all the rest of the line he is retreating in such close touch with the Allies that he must inevitably find it impossible to disentangle and recover free himself, unless he can somehow free himself. It is just here the importance of forcing him to employ his main strength in the rear; instead of pushing it forward into prepared new positions becomes so vital, and it is just exactly from this entanglement that Marshal Foch appears to be determined that he shall not disentangle himself. The storming of the Quent-Droogout line has been fatal to his ability to draw his men off, and retreat to another prepared line at his leisure. Instead of this he is retreating with Sir Douglas Haig's men pressing on his heels all the way from Ypres to Péronne. Nor when the line gets south of Péronne is his position one whit the better. From Péronne to Soissons the pressure is piled up, and maintained by the French and the Americans brigaded with them. Moreover, particularly in this case, as has been repeatedly pointed out, in the hinge of the German line north of Soissons. Here the Germans are in hourly peril of having the tactics of Sir Douglas Haig repeated at their expense by General Mangin, for the further the French thrust towards Laon and La Fère, the more impossible become the German positions along the Chemin des Dames. In such circumstances it is not wonderful that von Ludendorff is struggling so fiercely to hold up the Franco-American advance across the plateau of Juvigny, but the fierceness of his resistance here must not be attributed to any willingness on his part to expend his man-power, but to the superiority at Marshal Foch's tactics, which are forcing him to expend this man-power, whether he likes it or not, or to surrender his position along the Chemin des Dames.

The German Retreat in the South

As a matter of fact, with the exception of the hinge at Soissons, the Germans, under the pressure of the French and Americans, are retreating rapidly along the whole line from Reims to Fismes. In such conditions General Humbert is forcing his way towards Ham and La Fère. Yesterday saw a great advance in the whole of the French line north and south of Noyon, as well as along the whole length of the Vesle from the east of Soissons to Fismes. The French communiqué explains that the line of the Vesle has been given up, and that von Ludendorff is in full retreat on the Aisne, though whether he will stand here or not still remains to be seen. Here his troops will have their backs to the Chemin des Dames, and the river in front of them, but they

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will also find an awkward salient, on their right, owing to the very fact of their resistance on the hinge.

The British Advance in the North

A precisely similar state of things is taking place further north. Advancing from Quénant the British have forced their way into Moeuvres, where they are only seven miles west of Cambrai and rather less from the important junction of Maroing. Further south they have occupied the whole line of the Canal du Nord from the railway from Bapaume to Cambrai to the banks of the Somme at Péronne. At the northern extremity of this line they have crossed the Canal du Nord at Ruyscourt, and by doing this have come within six miles of the line from Cambrai to St. Quentin and within seven of Maroing from the south west. In all this there is nothing to show that in any way von Ludendorff is holding his own. On the contrary, it is perfectly clear that he is losing more and more ground every day.

COMMUNIQUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German War Office issued the following statement tonight:

"No actions of importance are reported between the Scarpe and the Somme."

"The enemy felt its way along our new line between the Ailette and the Aisne, where fresh French attacks were repulsed."

AMSTERDAM, Holland. (Wednesday)—The German official report made public today says:

"On both sides of the Lys the enemy, in continuous battle with our forward troops, worked ahead as far as the line of Wulverghem, Nieppe, Bac-St. Maur, Laventie and Richebourg. Our mixed detachments in these minor engagements effectively damaged the enemy and by means of a sharp attack took prisoners."

"On the front between Moislains and Péronne the enemy did not renew his attacks yesterday."

"On both sides of Noyon the French carried out strong attacks especially directed against the high ground between Campagne and Bussy. The enemy, who stormed four times in vain, both morning and afternoon against the experienced two hundred and forty-first infantry, was, as on other attacking sectors, completely repulsed."

"On the Ailette there were no noteworthy engagements. Enemy thrusts against Coucy-le-Château failed."

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne the French, in cooperation with American and Italian, renewed their attacks after the strongest fire. They were repulsed in many instances after bitter hand-to-hand fighting."

"Yesterday we shot down 22 airplanes and seven balloons. Lieutenant Runyon won his thirtieth aerial victory."

"South of Ripont prisoners and machine guns were brought back from a successful thrust into the French trenches."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

HAVRE, France (Wednesday)—"Southward of Dixmude on Monday night we penetrated an enemy post in the Merckem region, capturing the Kloostermeulen works and 30 prisoners." The Belgian official communiqué stated tonight.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué tonight says:

"Along the Tortille River and the Canal du Nord this morning we forced a passage and carried the villages of Manancourt and Etricourt."

"The enemy holding the east bank of the canal tried to arrest our advance but was overcome."

"We continued to progress substantially on the rising ground eastward"

Diagram shows the position of Moeuvres and other villages captured by the British troops. Moeuvres is about seven miles west of Cambrai, Maroing, which appears in heavy type, is in the hands of the Germans.

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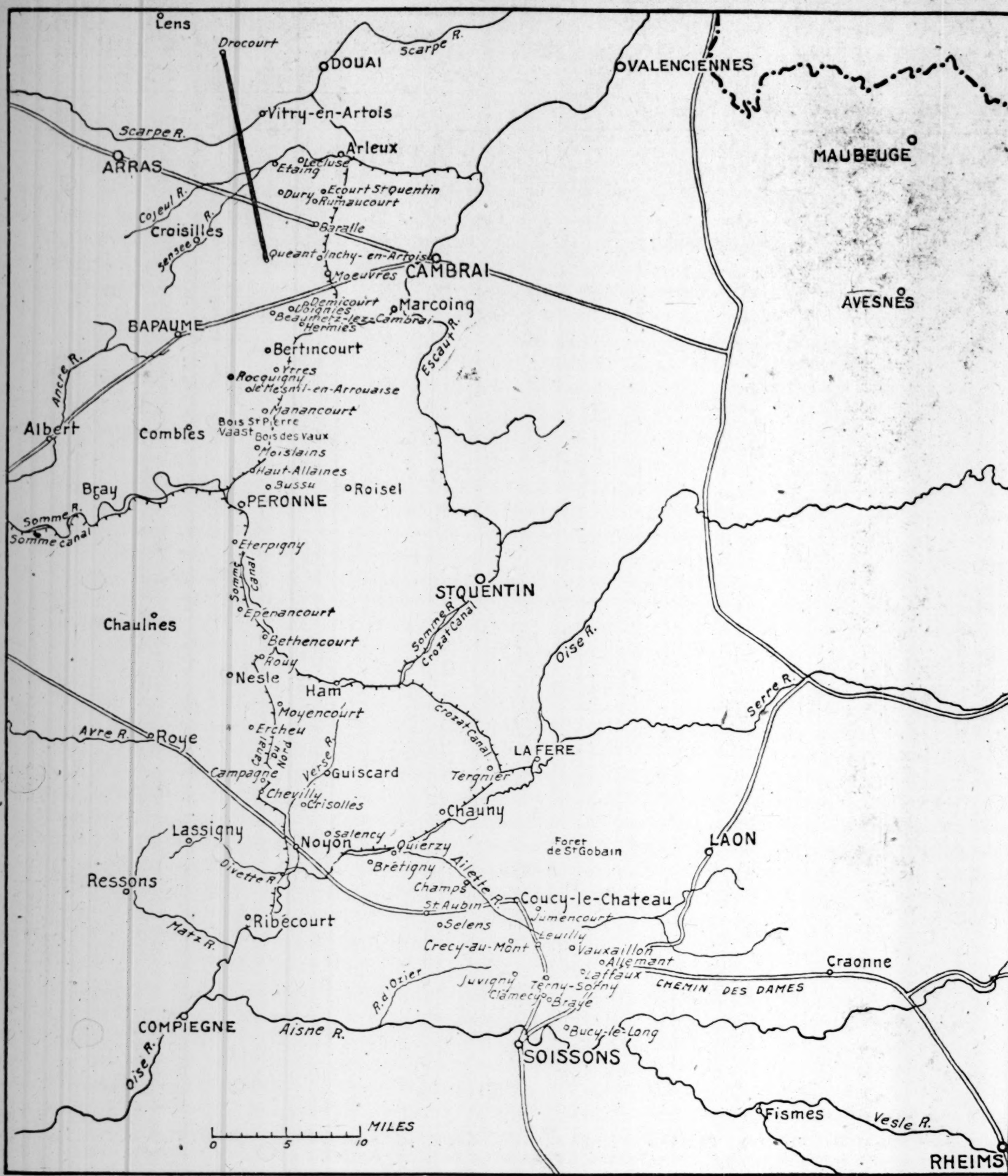
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German retreat continues

East of the Drocourt-Quénant switch line von Ludendorff's forces have been compelled to evacuate important points; further south they have been driven across the Canal du Nord, while north of the Oise and on the Vesle their resistance has been broken, with the result that they are retreating before the onward sweep of Marshal Foch's troops

was made by us yesterday and last night both south and north of the river. Our troops are approaching Neuve Chapelle and Laventie, and have gained possession of Sully-sur-la-Lys, Nieppe and Romarin."

"Eastern theater—Forces of the Central Powers on the morning of Sept. 2 attacked the Entente allied troops, under cover of an intense bombardment, on the left bank of the Vardar River, in Macedonia. The



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Lys sector

Further progress is reported by the British troops, who are approaching Neuve Chapelle and Laventie, and who have gained possession of Sully-sur-la-Lys, Nieppe and Romarin."

enemy was driven back by a counter-attack."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In its statement tonight the French War Office says:

"North of the Oise and on the Vesle, we broke the enemy resistance. He is retreating."

"Between the Canal du Nord and the Oise the enemy rearwards have passed beyond Libermont."

"We have reached the outskirts of Emery-Hallon and have occupied Hospital Wood."

"Further to the south our line passed Frenches, Guescard, Beaugies,

Grandru, Mondescourt and Appilly."

"Further east we crossed the Ailette before Maroing where the enemy left a number of prisoners, cannon and matériel."

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne the battle continued on the plateau north of Soissons."

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AERODROMES HIT BY BRITISH AIRMEN

Bombs Dropped on Several Hangars at Morhange, Direct Hits Being Obtained and Hostile Machines Blown Up

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British Air Ministry's communiqué tonight says:

"Yesterday afternoon our squadrons carried out successful attacks on the hostile aerodromes at Morhange. Several hangars received direct hits and two hostile machines on the ground were blown up. The extent of the damage was confirmed by our photographers. All our machines returned safely."

"Last night our squadrons again heavily bombed the aerodrome at Morhange; several hangars were hit and some fires were started."

"The hostile aerodrome at Boulay and the blast furnaces at Each were also attacked."

"A third attack was made on the Morhange aerodrome and seven hangars were hit. Buhl aerodrome was attacked. All our machines returned safely."

"Situation in Northern France. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau"

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the British up to a late hour this afternoon were not yet in Lens, though the Germans had evacuated it. The British patrols on the west of the town were in No Man's Land, which is full of gas. There is good reason to believe the Germans intended to retire from the Vesle line. The Franco-American troops have crossed to the north bank, in fairly large bodies, at some points, near Fismes, and some large German convoys have been noticed going northward."

From the Oise northward, an eventual retirement may be expected to Crozat Canal and along the line thence to the Tortille River. Along the latter the Germans are now developing a disposition to stand, as well as along the Canal du Nord to the northward."

From the Scarpe southward, the British are likely to pause for a day (Continued on page seven, column three)

GERMAN IDEA OF VICTORY DEFINED

As Expressed by the German Crown Prince it Means "to Hold Our Own and Not Let Ourselves Be Vanquished"

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German idea of victory as defined by the German Crown Prince, in an interview published in the Budapest Az Est, is an intention "to hold our own and not let ourselves be vanquished." He is quoted as saying that this was clear to him the moment England entered the war.

The Crown Prince denied that he was a "fire-eater" and continued: "If Germany had wanted war we should not have chosen this moment. No moment could have been more unfavorable for Germany."

In reply to the question as to how he thought the end of the war would come, he replied: "Through the enemy perceiving that they are not equal to the winning of their colossal stake and that they cannot win as much as they are bound to lose."

In discussing the present operations on the western front he said: "The enemy attacks and the withdrawal on our front at several places are often wrongly interpreted in some circles. Some of our people are too accustomed to a continuous advance and when a battle occurs wherein the enemy attacks and we defend ourselves, the situation is not always correctly understood. In judging the situation, both military and political, we must never forget one thing—that we are waging a war of defense. The war is one of annihilation only for the enemy, not for us. We want to annihilate none of our enemies. We mean, however, to hold our own."

Regarding the American forces in France the Crown Prince said:

"I've found that the majority don't know what they are fighting for, but we feel, of course, the effect of the entry of the Americans. They have sent over very much matériel and are now sending very much human material."

"We speak openly of victory," he continued. "The word victory must not be understood to mean that we want to annihilate the enemy but only that we mean to hold our own and not let ourselves be vanquished. The moment England entered the war that was clear to me and I always emphasized it."

When the interviewer remarked that the Crown Prince was considered abroad as a "fire-eater," he answered: "I am aware of these accusations. Do I need to say that not a word of them is true?"

Reverting to the question of which nation wanted the war, he declared, that "it was clear that England would take advantage of the opportunity."

"Belgium after all was only a pretext," he continued. "England intervened because German competition was unbearable."

"We are fighting for our existence. I repeat our aim, therefore, can only be to safeguard ourselves."

"The enemy assault doubtless will continue for some time," he said, with reference to the fighting on the western front, "but our enemies must themselves see that they will not be able to attain their aim. Our troops are fighting splendidly and I attribute to their courage that such colossal superiority in strength does not crush us."

Discussing the fighting qualities of Germany's enemies he said, "The French fight brilliantly and are bleeding to death. They do not hesitate at any sacrifice. With the English, the individual man is very good and tenacious, but the leadership is different."

There are at present 155 ships flying the British flag, carrying American troops exclusively.

In August, more than 250,000 American troops arrived in Europe. Of this number the American Navy conveyed 34 per cent, the British 65 per cent, and the French one per cent.

An average of 2000 personal letters daily is now arriving at the United States naval headquarters in London. Ninety per cent of these letters are to be readressed.

It is understood that American naval aviators have begun seaplane operations from bases on the Irish coast.

When it is considered that the American Navy in that period did only 27 per cent of the conveying and that the figures represent only the work of destroyers at one base, it may be seen what a tremendous task the allied navies are performing.

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ent. Among the Americans I've found that the majority do not know what they are fighting for. I asked an American prisoner what they were fighting for, and he answered, 'For Alsace,' and to the question: 'Where is Alsace?' he replied, 'It's a big lake.'"

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 14.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SPAIN'S RELATIONS
WITH CHILI CORDIAL

Centenary of Republic's Independence Is Signaled by Rap-
prochement Between the Two
Countries—Chilean Mission

By The Christian Science Monitor Special
Spanish Correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—A set of circum-
stances has effected the sudden estab-
lishment of a particular mutual in-
terest between Spain and Chili, which
is being expressed in various ways.
This happens to be the year of the
celebration of the centenary of Chilean
independence, which was finally
established with the victory of Maipu
in 1818. In connection with the cele-
brations at Valparaiso, so it is re-
ported in Madrid, there has been con-
siderable fraternizing and mutual
congratulation between Chili and vari-
ous representatives of the Argentine,
the latter having assisted Chili in the
assertion of her independence. The
Argentine Minister presented himself
officially at the festivities, and in his
honor a banquet was given by the
Chilean Government. The celebra-
tions naturally aroused a considerable
measure of patriotic fervor, and there
were fears expressed in some quarters
that there might be the reflex action
of a revival of unhappy memories
directed against the mother country,
and perhaps an acute and somewhat
unfriendly analysis of her attitude
in various matters then and since.

All doubts in this matter, however,
have been dissipated by the intelli-
gence that has reached Madrid of
some features of the Chilean celebra-
tions, and particularly of one act
which the Chilean authorities care-
fully and deliberately planned with
a view to doing honor to Spain at this
time. The Chilean Military League
determined, as a token of friendship
to Spain, specially to honor the
memory of the Spanish leader, Don
Rafael Maroto. Thus it is remarked
with satisfaction in Madrid that the
celebration of the centenary of its
liberty has given the opportunity
Chili to offer a warm testimony of
her affection and sympathy with
Spain, personified in the sturdy cham-
pion who with so much bravery and
skill upheld the royal cause in that
great struggle. What act could have
been more splendid in the circum-
stances. It is asked, and to what
thoughts and conclusions it leads?
"But," writes Señor Rafael Maroto
Reguero, "in preference to any other
idea and sentiment that may arise,
there is that of the gratitude which
should be felt in every Spanish heart
and the obligation which is imposed
upon us to reciprocate cordially the
generous, noble and chivalrous con-
duct of the Chilean army and people."

Some official action has been taken
in Spain in this matter. The proposal
has been made that Spain should take
formal notice of the act of the Chilean
authorities, and should tender her
thanks for the same. There seem to
be some difficulties attached to this
proposition, but something may be
done. The initiative was taken by a
number of deputies who happen to be
members of the association known as
the Juventud Hispano-Americana, in-
cluding the Marques de Villabrita,
the Conde de Santa Engracia,
José Abril y Ochoa, Raimundo Villa-
verde, José Morote, and Alejandro
Rosello. These deputies presented a
petition to the Congreso in which,
after mentioning that the memory of
the Spanish General, Don Rafael
Maroto, had been specially honored by
the Chilean Government at the in-
stance of the military league, it said
that the Juventud Hispano-Americana
proposed that the Chamber should
record that it had noted with great
satisfaction what had been done in
Chili, and that at a convenient time
it should express its thanks.

But more important in many re-
spects than this affair is the fact
that for some little time past a dis-
tinguished general of the Chilean
Army, Don Luis Brieve, has been in
Spain at the head of a Chilean mili-
tary mission, which is in Spain for
the purpose of learning all it can about
army organization, the manufacture of
army material, the equipment of fac-
tories, and so forth. This work the
mission has carried through with
some thoroughness, and the utmost
assistance has been given to it by
the Spanish authorities. It is recalled
as a curious and happy circumstance
that 169 years after Spain and her off-
shoot on the Pacific Coast were striv-
ing so desperately against each other,
they should now be acting in happy
cooperation for their mutual military
interests. Don Luis Brieve, since the
arrival of the mission, has become
one of the most popular men in Spain,
and his society has been much sought
in Madrid and elsewhere. He has had
a distinguished military career, hav-
ing been divisional command chief of
the general staff, and subsequently
director of the War Academy, which
appointment he relinquished in order
to come to Spain on this mission. Gen-
eral Brieve in the early stages of his
career studied in France, and has been
attached to the Chilean legations in
various countries as military attaché.

Many uncomplimentary things have
been said about the Spanish Army and
its organization, and it is to be feared
that most of them have been only too
well justified. General Brieve in re-
marking upon what he has seen in
Spain has naturally had to make cer-
tain reservations, for reasons of fact
and courtesy, but a statement he has
just made in an interview is neverthe-
less of great interest. He says, "I have
had an opportunity of visiting, to-
gether with the officers of my mission,
various military centers and institu-
tions including the Superior School of
War, the Central School of Shooting,
the Electro-Technical Institute of Ar-
tillery, the National Factory at Toledo,
the Park of Aeronautics at Guadala-

jara, the central administrative estab-
lishment and all the dependencies
thereof associated with the army sani-
tary service and so on. In a few days
I am going to Seville and Granada,
and then on to Oviedo and Trubia to
visit the splendid workshops situated
there.

"I am very much indebted to all the
military authorities for the facilities
they have given me to examine all that
I wished. A simple proposal on my
part has always been enough to pro-
cure me the most pressing invitations
to visit all the institutions with which
I wished to become acquainted, and
information has been given to me by
the heads of departments without any
reserve, as if I were indeed an officer
of the Spanish Army. My general im-
pression as to all that I have seen is
that the necessities of the case are
fulfilled. What has particularly im-
pressed me everywhere is that the
officers of the various sections are not
only trained as officers in the ordinary
way, but are thorough technical ex-
perts and have the utmost knowledge
for the discharge of their duties. On
visiting technical workshops I ob-
served apparatus, instruments and
systems which had been designed by
the heads of the departments, and
these heads controlled the whole or-
ganization with such ability as to im-
ply they had served a lifelong ap-
prenticeship to their work. I have
concluded from all this that the Span-
ish Army embraces a technical per-
sonnel of such solid training and high
competency as to be equal to any de-
mands that might ever be made upon
it without any resort to foreign as-
sistance. Also I have seen that every-
where there are schemes for new work
and reforms both in systems and ma-
terial which, in order to be carried
to a conclusion, only await what the
armies of almost all other countries
are waiting for, the consent and co-
operation of the public authorities, so
that, this being accorded, Spain will
be able to respond to any exigencies
that may be imposed upon her. I am
profoundly convinced, as are all the
officers who accompany me, that a
magnificent school exists in Spain, at
which our young officers may prepare
themselves technically, and so may
become doubly useful to the institution
to which they belong, and I shall
inform my government of the fact."

But General Brieve was much more
reveling in discussing the soldiers of
the Spanish Army than its technical
appliances and preparations. "I have
had no real opportunity," he said, "of
studying the troops. I wish very
much to go to Morocco, and if I obtain
the necessary permission I shall have
a better opportunity of studying the
army there than in any other circum-
stances." With reference to Spain's
relations with the South American
states, and especially Chili, in so far
as concerns the industries of peace
and war, he answered that he felt that
with Spain endeavoring to produce all
that was necessary for her armed
forces and extending the scope of her
manufactures so as to achieve a much
greater production, he did not doubt
that there would be established a
highly beneficial trading reciprocity
between Spain and the South American
countries who would seek in the pen-
insula for an extension of their mar-
kets. Those states remembered all the
ties of relationship, language, cus-
toms and ideas which ought to unite
them, and they would comply with
the elemental duties of affectionate
sons to the mother to whom they owed
their existence. And in conclusion he
urged Spain to prepare for the future,
saying that however powerful might be
the influences which here and there
might be opposed to her, and however
much she might be hindered as the
result, such preparation must be the
most serious work of the government.
Nothing was impossible to Spain;
everything would depend on the effort
and the means adopted for the achieve-
ment of objects which were of as
much interest to Latin-America as to
Spain herself.

GERMAN PAPERS ON
THE ALLIED AIRMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Extracts from
German newspapers show in some de-
gree how severely harassed the Ger-
man Army is by the Entente Air
Force. During the German retreat
the allied correspondents in France
have paid tribute to the work of the
air force, but it is certain that nothing
they have written can be thought
exaggerated in view of two state-
ments made by a number of leading
German papers. German journalists
are not likely to overrate the effec-
tiveness of the allied air work, and
the following testimony of Die Köln-
ische Zeitung, of July 18, has a sig-
nificance which is not to be over-
looked.

"The unprecedented employment of
enemy aerial forces," the paper
writes, "is particularly embarrassing
to our communications of the Marne.
Bridges are frequently destroyed by
allied aviators, and have to be rebuilt
under very difficult conditions."
Knowing something of the allied
resources for next year and their air
resources—the American Air Force is
stated to be already as large as the
whole pre-war American Army—and
the Royal Air Force has multiplied
its personnel 200 times over, not to
mention the fact that every few days
additions are made to its material re-
sources greater than it possessed at
the beginning of the war, that world
"unprecedented" in the Cologne
paper has a pleasing ring.

A quotation from Die Straasburg
Post of July 15 is, again, cheering for
the Allies. "The enemy," it writes,
"with the greatest obstinacy profits
by every advantage on the field of
battle. He makes use of his heavy
artillery and, above all, of his aerial
forces; not only for bringing us to a
halt, but still more for pushing us
back and snatching from us all our
gains." This sort of leakage of truth
in Germany is, like the Entente air
work, "unprecedented."

AUSTRIAN VIEWS ON
ECONOMIC ALLIANCE

Imperial Association of Austrian
Industries Is Strong Supporter
of Trade Alliance With Ger-
many—Polish Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).
—Die Kölnische Zeitung has published
an article from a Vienna correspond-
ent on the economic alliance between
Germany and Austria, in which it is
pointed out that such an alliance is
regarded as an absolute necessity by
the governments of Austria and Hun-
gary, as well as by official circles
in Berlin. That the political aspect
of the question has been given especial
prominence is clear, the writer ob-
serves, from the account, given by
Baron Burian, of the aims and objects
of his journey to Berlin, and by the
speeches of the Hungarian Prime Min-
ister, Dr. Wekerle, who, in the Hun-
garian House of Representatives, de-
scribed as the chief points of the alli-
ance treaty: The establishment of a
free list for a number of goods to be
entirely exempt from duty, the grad-
ual removal of the duties from such
groups of commodities as cannot yet
dispense with customs protection, and,
as a result of these measures, a rap-
prochement of the two countries in
the matter of duties on goods from
other countries.

This being the view of official cir-
cles, the writer continues, the ques-
tion arises, What attitude toward the
economic alliance is adopted by those
most interested—viz., industries and
commerce? In the case of the former,
the question is answered by a resolu-
tion passed recently by the Imperial
Association of Austrian Industries. This
association comprises the most im-
portant industrial organizations of
Austria, and may accordingly be taken
as representative of all Austrian in-
dustries. The resolution ran as fol-
lows:

An economic alliance with the Ger-
man Empire must be aimed at which
would lead to mutual preferential
treatment in all measures affecting the
production of commodities and com-
merce. For the attainment of this
object it is desirable that all arrange-
ments and regulations touching com-
munications, commerce, finance and
social policy should be made as uni-
form as possible. The foundation
upon which customs policy in the
matter of mutual preferential treat-
ment should be based must be that,
while the necessary protection is guar-
anteed to home production, which in
exceptional cases might lead to the
increase of various duties, in addition
to the preferential duties to be granted
by either party, the free list should
be extended as far as possible.

Since the long duration of the war
has forbidden any accurate forecast
of the future, and since, on the other
hand, the economic alliance aimed at
demands agreements lasting as long
as possible, provision must be made
for a periodic revision of the customs
duties imposed by either party. In the
same way all possible efforts must be
made to induce either party to pass
similar legislative measures with re-
gard to customs. A preliminary neces-
sity for preferential treatment in
customs matters is the adoption of the
rule—especially in the peace treaties
—that such preferential treatment
should not be accorded to other coun-
tries by virtue of the most favored
nation clause.

The negotiations with regard to
commercial treaties and other agree-
ments with other countries ought to
be carried on by the allied empires
at the same moment, either party sup-
porting the other, and the prerogatives
of both parties as regards customs
policy being guaranteed. The agree-
ments must be concluded at the same
time. In the same way a clear
understanding must prevail between
the two parties with regard to obtain-
ing raw materials from abroad, and
especially from countries overseas in
the transition period from conditions
of war to those of peace.

This resolution of the Imperial As-
sociation of Austrian Industries was
passed by an overwhelming majority.
The minority was composed, it is said,
of those who thought the resolution
did not go far enough and of those
who thought it went too far. It is
more or less on the lines of the
scheme which commends itself to the
German and Austro-Hungarian gov-
ernments at the moment. But it is
noteworthy that it was drawn up at
a meeting also occupied with the
Polish question, which it was unani-
mously in demanding should be set-
tled in an Austrian sense—I, e., a cus-
tom's union between the Dual Mon-
archy and the State of Poland which
is to be created, was demanded, so
that any concessions made by Ger-
many in a customs alliance with Aus-
tro-Hungary might also benefit
Poland.

Quite apart, however, from the
Polish problem, political standpoint
turn the scale for the Austrian in-
dustries in the discussion on the economic
alliance. Whenever the question is
propounded as to why an economic
alliance is being aimed at, the answer
is everywhere the same—that it is a
political necessity. Thus, the Czechs
are opponents of the economic alli-
ance for political, not economic, rea-
sons. The Poles, too, make their atti-
tude dependent on a political ques-
tion—namely, on the final settlement
of Poland's constitutional position.
The adherents of the economic alli-
ance are the vast majority of the re-
presentatives of German and Austrian
industries, although even among
them opinions differ as to how far the
rapprochement should go. For ex-
ample, in the highly important cotton
industry the opinion prevails that mu-
tual preferential duties should be
aimed at; in fact, the whole official
program, with the gradual removal
of the duties between the two Em-

pires, and the extension of the free
list.

But even that is not the final aim,
for it is held that once the rapproche-
ment is an accomplished fact there
should be a pause until it has been
ascertained how far commerce and
industries accommodate themselves to
the altered conditions. It will then
be possible to judge whether the re-
moval of duties should be extended
and whether it may be possible to ar-
rive at a still closer understanding.
Such an understanding, approximating
to a customs union or contemplating
the removal of the duties between
the two countries, is even now regard-
ed as possible and desirable by the
refining branch of the cotton indus-
try. Much the same views obtain
among representatives of the carpets
and rugs industry, who are outspoken
advocates of a customs union. Should
such a union come to pass, it will de-
mand some victims, but not many.
Both Germany and Austria-Hungary
ought to be able to survive the transi-
tion period without much difficulty.
The shortage of raw materials and
commodities of every kind will be so
great that the industries in both
countries should find a market for
their commodities without fighting
each other. There is also the fact
that prices have risen so enormously,
that the duties which were formerly
perhaps 20 per cent on the value of
the goods are at the present moment
only about 1 or 2 per cent, and, there-
fore, of little account. The Austrian
industries as a whole will lose nothing,
but rather gain both theoretically
and materially. For some few of their
branches it will be necessary to retain
intermediate duties, if only tempo-
rarily, in order to adjust certain nat-
ural conditions of their production.
But, even if certain industries suffer,
the result will be made, for an
economic alliance is an urgent political
necessity. No one would care to
shoulder the responsibility of reject-
ing the whole scheme of the alliance
at such a critical period as the present.
Similar sentiments prevail in the wool
and carded yarn mills and glass in-
dustry of Northern Bohemia, in the
flax mills of Austria, in the As-
sociation of Austrian Flax and Linen
Manufacturers, and so on.

IRISH CARPETS IN
DEMAND IN BRITAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Ireland

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Owing to the
difficulties of transport, very few car-
pets or rugs have been coming into
the United Kingdom from overseas
markets for the last three years.
None have come from Turkey or Persia,
very few from India, and there has
consequently been a greater de-
mand for Irish carpets. The Dun
Emer Guild, which carries on an in-
dustry of hand-loom weaving in Dub-
lin, under the direction of its founder,
Miss Gleeson, has been able to supply
the wants of several furnishers. These
carpets are of the same order
as what are known as Donegal car-
pets, somewhat similar to very thick,
heavy Turkish carpets. They are
made of wool, prepared and dyed in
Dublin, and are woven on looms
worked by hand, by the girls who
have been trained in the Dun Emer
industry. The colors are very care-
fully chosen; and Miss Gleeson pre-
pares the designs herself, many of
them of the beautiful Celtic interlaced
patterns. Just now the guild is car-
rying out an order for a big furnish-
ing house in Copenhagen, for 18
large carpets in Persian designs, in
rich, though subdued, colorings.

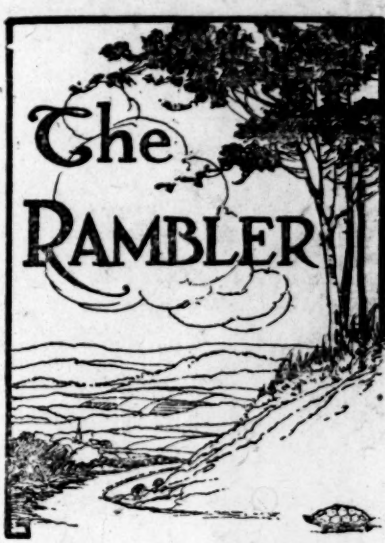
It was explained to a representa-
tive of The Christian Science Monitor
that the order had come through the
American Ambassador, who had seen
some of the Dun Emer work; sam-
ples were sent to Copenhagen and the
order quickly followed. There had
been great difficulty in getting wool
for the industry, but when the De-
partment of Agriculture and Techni-
cal Instruction became aware how
important it was that the workers in
the guild should not be thrown out
of employment, it was arranged that
a supply of wool should be allotted
for their use. The prices of all the
materials have, of course, doubled,
and some have even trebled; wages
are higher, so that even with the in-
creased price of the finished goods,
the profits made are not much big-
ger, but Miss Gleeson hopes that be-
fore long the guild will become a pay-
ing concern, and will be able to pay
back the capital which has been put
into it. This make of carpet, with
its heavy pile and rich coloring, has
now been long enough in use to prove
that its wearing qualities are good, and
there is a great demand for it.

Besides the weaving, some very
beautiful embroideries are done by
the Dun Emer Guild. Silk embroidery
on crêpe de chine for collars and
children's frocks; embroidery on
linen and cotton, in rich Celtic pat-
terns, for various uses; tapestry pic-
tures, like those which are to be seen
in Norwegian houses, and other ar-
tistic and useful things are displayed
in the workrooms in Hardwicke
Street.

AUSTRALIA'S EFFORT

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Austrian correspondent.

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Senator Pearce,
Minister for Defense, speaking at the
Millions Club luncheon at Sydney re-
cently, said that the number of Aus-
tralian soldiers who had been em-
barked was 321,000, while more than
the whole empire had sent to the
South African war; 70,160 had re-
turned, and 53,138 had been dis-
charged. Thirty-one million, two hun-
dred and fifty thousand articles had
been used in equipment, flannel to-
tally 22,000,000 yards; practically the
whole of the 4,125,000 yards of khaki
cloth used was made in Australia.
The department had purchased 39,000
horses for overseas service, and had
also supplied 95,000 horses to the Brit-
ish and Indian governments. The Aus-
tralian Government had supplied the
whole of the ammunition for the
Southwest African campaign, and also
all ammunition and explosives for the
New Zealand troops.



Old Lamps for New

Every one knows the story of the
wicked magician who, desiring to
steal from Aladdin the secret of his
fortune, disguised himself as a mer-
chant, and stationed himself outside
the palace crying, "Old lamps for new!
Who will exchange old lamps for
new?" Now the Princess Badroul-
boudour, albeit her husband commanded
a private genie of his own, far out-
rivaling in power any on the books
at "Number Seventy, Slimmerly Lane,"
is the obvious, endowed with hu-
manity's great passion for buying in
the cheapest market. As a result she
was guilty of the foolishness of killing
the goose that lays the golden eggs.
In other words she exchanged the old
lamp for the new—only to discover,
"Non omne quod nitet aurum est," as
the old Romans used to say, or as the
Prince of Morocco read, in Portia's
house in Belmont, "All that glitters is
not gold."

The Prince of Morocco staked his
fate, on the eminently Moorish reason-
ing that,

They have in England
A coin that bears the figure of an angel
Stamped in gold.

The buccaners of the Spanish Main
set men to walk the plank for the
sake of pieces of eight. The Prince
admitted that he was the victim of
"labor loss," the buccaner commonly
sailed to the execution dock; and both
for the simple reason that they had a
false sense of values. Robert Southey
may not have been a very great poet,
but he had a truer sense of values
than the Prince or the pirate. When
Peel wanted to make a baronet of him,
he declined. "Writing for a liveli-
hood," he gravely explained to the
minister, "and a livelihood is all that
I have gained; for, having also some-
thing better in view, and never, there-
fore, having courted popularity, nor
written for the mere sake of gain, it
has not been possible for me to lay
by anything. Last year, for the first
time in my life, I was provided with
a year's expenditure beforehand. This
exposition may show how unbecom-
ing and unwise it would be to accept
the rank which, so greatly to my honor,
you have solicited for me."

The Princess Badroul-
boudour viewed things differently. Like Dame
Gilpin herself,

Though on pleasure she was bent,
She had a frugal mind.

Here was a bargain, a very manifest
bargain, a new copper lamp for an
old and dirty one. And so she jumped
at her bargain, a bargain which the
great world has been jumping at ever
since. Of course you sometimes
meet with your same man, your "thou-
sandth man," as the Preacher counted
him. Cincinnati went back to the
plow, just as Chatterton unwisely left
it. Diogenes dae Alexander get out
of his sunshine, but then Diogenes
was a cynic, and cynicism is the very
antithesis of wisdom, and it was of
the search for the thousandth man,
that the Preacher wrote, "I applied
mine heart to know, and to search,
and to seek out wisdom, and the re-
ason of things, and to know the wick-
edness of folly, even of foolishness
and madness." The simple fact is,
that unless a man is wise with the
wisdom of Principle, *η σοφία του θεού*,
the apostle calls it, the wisdom of
God, he will be in perpetual danger
of muddling his values, by exchang-
ing old lamps for new. Newness is
not in itself a guarantee of superi-
ority. The Preacher, indeed, gave it as
his opinion that there was "no new
thing under the sun."

Take any moderately complete an-
thology of the wisdom of the ancients,
and see how much the public school,
understand the term whatever way
you please, has been able to add to it.
Here is a page, taken haphazard, from
a dictionary of quotations from the
philosophy of ancient Rome: No man
is a slave to his body: There is no
peace for the wicked: You cannot at-
tack me with impunity: No one is wise
all the time: Blood cannot be got out
of a stone: Every one has his faults:
Two heads are better than one: Do
nothing in excess: Do not forget:
Nothing beyond: He who excuses him-
self, accuseth himself: There is no
rose without a thorn: Go not too far.
And all this between "Nemo liber est"
and "Ne quid nimis." What then is
left for Doctor Tupper? unless it be
that wonderful reflection, "Things
bred thoughts."

Now a careful perusal of Dr. Tupper's
poems would not necessarily
force that particular conclusion upon
you, truisms though it be. After all,
Dr. Tupper seems to have gone as
near to exhausting the obvious as pos-
sible, but that is no reason why the

Louise Day Putnam Lee

INTERIOR
DECORATION

4 West 40th Street, NEW YORK

extractors of "Proverbial Philosophy,"
for the dictionaries of quotations
should have carefully catalogued such
gems as the one just quoted. The man
who thinks, necessarily thinks of
things; the existence of things natu-
rally provokes thought. The King in
Jerusalem discovered that several cen-
turies before Dr. Tupper, and the dis-
covery was scarcely original then.

SUPPLIES FOR WAR
INDUSTRIES RATIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An official
statement has recently been issued
containing the recommendations of the
committee on supplies for industry
after the war, of which Sir Henry
Birchenough is chairman, which was
appointed last year by the Minister of
Reconstruction to consider the lines
upon which these supplies should be
rationed in the event of a shortage.

The committee advise the discon-
tinuance, at the earliest possible mo-
ment, of the control of industries by
government departments, and in the
meantime that there should be as little
interference as possible with private
enterprise. They recommend that
special consideration should be given
to industries which provide a large
measure of employment and that im-
portance should be attached primarily
to industries connected with:

- (1) The production of food and raw materials.
- (2) The manufacture of machinery and equipment which are immediately necessary for the industrial and transport requirements of the country.
- (3) The manufacture of finished goods for export.
- (4) The production of goods for home requirements of a pressing nature.

The government intend that post-
war control and allocation of materi-
als shall only be supplied where
absolutely necessary. Some form of
control, it is assumed, will be necessary
owing to the shortage of certain com-
modities, and it is proposed, therefore,
that a small Cabinet committee on
post-war priority shall be set up, con-
sisting of the President of the Board
of Trade, Ministry of Labor, Ministry
of Shipping, Ministry of Munitions and
Ministry of Reconstruction, with the
same chairman as the war priorities
committee. The Cabinet committee
will deal with large questions of policy,
and will lay down the general
lines upon which allocation and priority
should proceed. The Cabinet com-
mittee will be assisted by a standing
council, composed of members of the
departments chiefly concerned, to-
gether with persons representative of
commerce, industry and labor, and
these two bodies will form the central
machinery.

On the standing council will devolve
the consideration and preparation of
a scheme of post-war priority, in ac-
cordance with the general policy of
the Cabinet committee, and it will con-
sider what detailed machinery should
be used for allocation, where neces-
sary, in the transition period. In con-
sultation with the trade organizations
it will consider how government con-
trol can be transferred to purely trade
organizations.

The Minister of Reconstruction re-
cently met representatives of the
principal industrial and commercial
organizations at the Central Hall,
Westminster, to explain the foregoing
proposals in greater detail and to
ascertain their views as to the most
acceptable means of carrying them out.
The meeting was attended by repre-
sentatives of 16 trades, joint industrial
councils of three trades, provisional
joint committees of 18 trades, repre-
sentatives of 14 branches of the engi-
neering industry, representatives of the
Federation of British Industries, the
Association of Chambers of Commerce,
the Engineering Employers Federation,
the National Employers Federation,
and Shipbuilding Trades, the Iron-
founders Society, the General Federa-
tion of Trade Unions, and the Amalg-
amated Society of Engineers and other
representative bodies.

TELEGRAMS TO RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Postmas-
ter-General notifies that for the pre-
sent the transmission of private tele-
grams to Russia is suspended in
consequence of action taken by the
Russian authorities.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St., near West, Boston

Oriental
RUGS

Moderately Priced

All the better grades, excellent de-
signs in colors to harmonize with
almost any decorations.

ORIENTAL RUGS for large and
small rooms in the following
approximate sizes: 8x10 size—
\$125, \$145 to \$225; 9x12 size—
\$145, \$175, \$195 to \$345; 12x13
size—\$215, \$295; 12x15 size—
\$295, \$345.

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS

In the better grades. Quite a few
are antique and semi-antique. All
are good colorings. Large assort-
ment at prices as low as possible.
\$25 to \$45, \$55 to \$75, \$85 to \$150

INDIA DRUGGETS Importing them direct
enables us to sell them at moder-
ate prices.
Small Druggets—\$2.25 to \$12.50,
Room Size Druggets—\$24.50, \$33.00,
\$41.50 to \$61.

LETTERS

(No. 284)

British Hospitality for United States
Soldiers

British Committee for Entertaining
American Forces,
Ministry of Information,
Norfolk Street,
Strand, London, W. C. 2.

9th August, 1918.

To the Editor of The Christian Science
Monitor:

I shall be grateful if you can see
your way to grant me a few lines of
your valuable space to make it
known that a sub-committee ap-
pointed by the British Committee for
Entertaining American Forces at the
Ministry of Information, has been
organizing offers of hospitality in
British homes for the rank and file
of the American forces, the enter-
tainment of officers being already
dealt with by another sub-committee.

It was intended primarily to meet
convalescent cases from the Ameri-
can hospitals established in England
only, but it is now proposed also to
deal with cases from the aviation
camps and rest camps in this coun-
try, when their leave permits them
to travel some distance. All applica-
tions will be dealt with by the sub-
committee at the Ministry of Infor-
mation, where many offers of hospi-
tality under various auspices are
already being dealt with.

The British-American Fellowship,
which now includes some 250 towns
organized through their respective
mayors, covers practically the whole
of England with its scheme of
"adoption" of towns in the United
States of America. The British
Association of Rotary Clubs is work-
ing either independently or in con-
junction with the Fellowship, as also
are the Atlantic Union, the Overseas
Club and the American University
Union.

It is hoped also to secure the co-
operation of many people, who may
not be within the scope of any of
these organizations, more especially
among the smaller towns and coun-
try districts. The sub-committee
will be glad to correspond with all
such, with a view either to placing
them in touch with the nearest com-
mittee already formed, or assisting
them in the formation of new local
committees.

It should be added that while this

COMBINATION WAR
FUND DRIVE URGEDPresident Wilson Upholds Plan
of Simultaneous Campaign for
All Religious Organizations
Doing Camp Recreation WorkSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President has sent a letter to Raymond W. Fosdick, proposing that the religious organizations which have been recognized by the United States Government as functionaries for the handling of matters in the camps affecting morale should conduct their drive for funds simultaneously, preferably during the week of Nov. 11.

On Aug. 18 announcement came from New York that a protest of the Knights of Columbus had been made to the Secretary of War against a proposal to order two separate drives for the collection of funds for army recreation work. One was for the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the American Library Association and the Salvation Army, and the other for the Jewish League and the Knights of Columbus. The protest was made by Supreme Knight Flaherty of the Knights of Columbus.

Under the plan then in contemplation by the President and the Secretary of War, the first drive, that of the Protestant societies, was to have been inaugurated the week of Nov. 11 and the other drive was to follow in January. Supreme Knight Flaherty urged in his protest that two drives would cause criticism and stir up religious differences in time of war.

On Monday, Aug. 19, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told by an official authorized to speak for the War Department that there would be no change of policy with respect to the drives, and that two would be held as had been contemplated. Furthermore, Supreme Knight Flaherty would be so notified.

The following letter was sent by President Wilson to Mr. Fosdick, who is chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, on Tuesday:

"My Dear Mr. Fosdick:

"May I not call your attention to a matter which has been recently engaging my thought not a little?"

"The War Department has recognized the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army as accepted instrumentalities through which the men in the ranks are to be assisted in many essential matters of recreation and morale."

"It was evident from the first, and has become increasingly evident that the services rendered by these agencies to our army and to our allies are essentially one and all of a kind, and must, of necessity, if well rendered, be rendered in the closest cooperation. It is my judgment, therefore, that we shall secure the best results in the matter of the support of these agencies, if these seven societies will unite their forthcoming appeals for funds, in order that the spirit of the country in this matter may be expressed without distinction of race or religious opinion in support of what is in reality a common service."

"This point of view is sustained by the necessity, which the war has forced upon us, of limiting our appeals for funds in such a way that two or three comprehensive campaigns shall have taken the place of a series of independent calls upon the generosity of the country."

"Will you not, therefore, as chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, be good enough to request the societies in question to combine their approaching appeals for funds in a single campaign, preferably during the week of Nov. 11, so that in their solicitations of funds, as well as in their work in the field, they may act in as complete cooperation and fellowship as possible?"

"In inviting these organizations to give this new evidence of their patriotic cooperation, I wish it distinctly understood that their compliance with this request will not in any sense imply the surrender on the part of any of them of its distinctive character and autonomy, because I fully recognize the fact that each of them has its own traditions, principles, and relationships which it properly prizes and which, if preserved and strengthened, make possible the largest service."

"At the same time, I would be obliged if you would convey to them from me a very warm expression of the government's appreciation of the splendid service they have rendered in ministering to the troops at home and overseas in their leisure time. Through their agencies the moral and spiritual resources of the nation have been mobilized behind our forces and used in the finest way, and they are contributing directly and effectively to the winning of the war."

"It has been gratifying to find such a fine spirit of cooperation among all the leaders of the organizations I have mentioned. This spirit, and the patriotism of all the members and friends of these agencies, give me confidence to believe that the united war work campaign will be crowned with abundant success."

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

In giving out the President's letter Mr. Fosdick made the following statement:

The budgets of the seven authorized societies have been approved by the War Department, through the Commission on Training Camp Activities, for the following amounts: Young Men's Christian Association, \$100,000; Young Women's Christian Association, \$150,000; National (Roman) Catholic War Council, \$150,000; Jewish Welfare Board, \$30,000; War Camp Community Service, \$15,000; Salvation Army, \$3,500,000; Total, \$170,500,000.

Catholic War Council, (including the work of the Knights of Columbus and special war activities for women), \$30,000,000; Jewish Welfare Board, \$3,500,000; American Library Association, \$3,500,000; War Camp Community Service, \$15,000,000; Salvation Army, \$3,500,000; Total, \$170,500,000. "This sum, which is probably the largest ever asked for in a single appeal, will be the goal of the drive for the week of Nov. 11. With the entire country behind it I am confident of its success," said Mr. Fosdick.

GERMAN DREAM OF
MASTERY BANISHEDLord Reading, in Message Read
at United States War Exposition,
Praises the Industrial
Achievements of the Allies

CHICAGO, Ill.—The German dream of world mastery has been banished by industrial achievements as well as by the courage of armed forces, Lord Reading, British Ambassador to the United States, says in a message read by Colville Barclay, British Chargé d'Affaires here, at the United States Government War Exposition, on Wednesday, which was celebrated as British Day.

"I feel certain that our exhibition adequately represents the immense efforts of the Allies and America," the message read. "It will serve to illustrate to everyone the marvellous success with which inventors, manufacturers and workers turned from the arts of peace and adapted themselves to altered conditions when the call came."

"For years Germany has been secretly making and storing vast accumulations of every instrument of war and article of equipment, confident that by their means she could at her chosen time obtain world mastery."

"The industrial achievement of millions of patriotic men and women, together with the valor of our combined armed forces, has banished that Prussian dream, and in the strenuous months before us, we all drive ahead and work hard and fight hard, the times will be brought nearer when Germany will be definitely and decisively beaten. Then the world will be remodeled on the cardinal principles of justice, security and freedom; and force, violence and autocracy will be swept away."

MAGYAR PEACE
MOVE IS EXPECTED

(Continued from page one)

the auspices of the Four-Minute Men and the Fifth Avenue Association, an abundance of explanatory material concerning the Tzecho-Slovak races will be widely circulated for the enlightenment of the public. A number of etchings by Mrysk and Ruziska will be exhibited extensively. Gutzon Borglum has given considerable impetus to the movement by the donation of his own drawings, including the famous "The Tzechos are Coming," which netted \$15,000 when sold at his estate at Stamford, Conn. Five large stores in this city have cooperated by offering their best windows for the display of recruiting posters and specially printed ethnographic maps, which show at a glance the vast portions of territory held by the Bohemians and the Tzecho-Slovaks.

Word has been received by the Serbian-Montenegrin Defense League and a representative of the Serbian Red Cross in America that 500 Serbian children, between the ages of 2 and 14 years, are on their way to America to make their home here until such time as they can return to help in the reconstruction period of the Serbian nation. The story of their journey, through Rumania, across the Carpathians and through Russia, supposedly on foot, is said to have had no parallel since the Children's Crusade. The sufferings of the Serbians have enlisted the sympathy of people throughout the country ever since the Serbian Red Cross began to make them known. But few people realize that Serbia is almost entirely bereft of children as a result of the fact that babies under two years were massacred, and that more than 9000 boys between the ages of nine and 14 are military prisoners of the Germans. These children, it is reported, are perishing at the rate of 5 to 10 per cent a week, so that it is not surprising that ardent Serbian nationalists made a drastic move to conserve a part of their nation. These children are being brought here in the hope that means will be found of establishing a colony for them. As yet no preparation has been made to keep them here permanently, as it is first necessary for sympathizers to raise the money to make the project possible.

A committee has been formed to arouse public interest and cooperation so that when these children arrive they will be taken care of.

A mass meeting which is to be called "The Will of the Peoples of Austria-Hungary" will be held at Carnegie Hall Sept. 15, under the auspices of the W. S. S., the Four-Minute Men, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. This is planned to be a victory meeting for the oppressed nations of Central Europe, and representatives of the Polish, Tzecho-Slovak, Rumanian and Jugo-Slavic national councils will be present. Professor Masaryk, president of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council in this country; Vasile Stoica, president of the Rumanian National Council of America from Transylvania; Pierre de Lanux and Dr. Hinko Hinkovitch of the Jugo-Slavs, will speak.

DEBATE DELAYS
PROHIBITION BILLStrong Opposition Exists to
Extension of Time Which
Senate Agreed to—Need for
Concession Officially DeniedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Discussion on amendments to the Food Stimulation Bill in the Senate is holding up the prohibition amendment and preventing its submission to the House. Inasmuch, however, as the date on which the country is to go dry is already fixed, the delay in action by the House is of little importance. There is, in the House, an element which is strongly opposed to the extension of the time limit adopted by the Senate in deference to the recommendations of the President. It is probable that an issue may be raised and an attempt made to fix the time limit at an earlier date than that now contemplated under the pending Sheppard amendment. Although the Senate yielded, it was amply proved that there was no basis for the contention that the enactment of war-time prohibition on April 1, 1919, or even on Jan. 1 of the same year, would cause financial difficulty to the banking institutions that had lent money on whisky in bond.

On the request of Senator Norris of Nebraska, John Skelton Williams, the Comptroller of the Currency, definitely stated as early as the middle of last July that six months would be ample time for the liquor interests and the financial interests connected with them to adjust their affairs. The Comptroller of the Currency took Louisville, Ky., as an extreme case, and showed that while the banks of Louisville had outstanding loans amounting to \$11,000,000, only \$2,240,744 of that total was credited to whisky interests. After giving the figures with regard to Louisville Mr. Williams went on to say:

"While legislation prohibiting the sale of whisky and the withdrawal of whisky from bond during the period of the war would probably result in the tying up during that period of funds of banks invested in loans of the character mentioned, I do not believe that any of the national banks would be forced to close their doors on that account."

"It would seem to me advisable that such legislation as is proposed should provide that a period of, say, six months should elapse before the prohibition should become effective. I believe this would be a reasonable length of time to allow for the necessary adjustment."

The new Sheppard amendment proposes to give much longer time for adjustment than that recommended by the Comptroller of the Currency, whose statement regarding financial conditions is authoritative. The influence of the Administration, however, counts for much, and many who disapprove heartily of the extension of time will accept the compromise measure rather than challenge a conflict.

INDIAN APPROVAL OF
PROPOSED REFORMSSpecial cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The following telegram has been received from the Rajah Peary Mohan Mookerjee, Calcutta, by the Secretary of State for India.

A largely and influentially attended meeting convened by the Bengal landowners, including 17 maharajahs and rajahs, and leading merchants, bankers, barristers, doctors, engineers, solicitors, journalists, university professors, influential citizens, Hindus, Muhammadans, Marwaris and Christians, yesterday passed unanimously the following resolution: The meeting accords its grateful thanks to the Viceroy and Secretary of State for the proposals formulated by them regarding the constitutional reform in the terms of the pronouncement by the Secretary of State in Parliament on Aug. 20, and recognizes them as a distinct advance upon the existing state of affairs, and constituting substantial steps towards a progressive realization of responsible government and welcome the scheme in general outline, subject to modification in the light of such suggestions and criticism as may be received from public bodies.

MOROCCO IMPRESSED
BY ALLIED VICTORIESSpecial cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The news of victories on the French front, coupled with the local success of mobile French columns in Morocco, have produced the best impression on the rebellious elements in the protectorate. An encounter between French troops and rebels at Taflet ended in a complete defeat of the natives.

In spite of the efforts of Abd-el-Malek, an agitator in German pay, to rouse his parties and project a widespread movement of submission to French authority, there are signs that he is fast losing all his hold on the natives.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S RETURN

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The first official statement of Prince Arthur of Connaught's return from his special mission to Japan appears in the form of the announcement that he has been received by the King, who invested him with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

No charge for style.
Customers pay for
materials only.Drawn from hat
shown by
Chandler & Co.

Opening Millinery

THE collection of hats never was more complete either in variety of styles or blending of color. Brilliant and impressive as the openings in the past have been, this exceeds them all—for never before has it been possible to devote an entire floor to this great assembly.

Besides the more extravagant dress hats are those of simple conception and less expensive. All show the results of extraordinary pains in their development and the careful study of the lines and character of those hats from London and Paris which served as the source of their inspiration.

Many hats are priced but ten, fifteen and twenty five dollars and the materials are of fine quality

In Germany

Five years before that country started the world's greatest war, practically all school children and thousands of men and women were gathering seeds or pits and nuts from which the Kaiser's cohorts were able to make carbon, carbon being absolutely essential in making Gas Masks.

In America

Thousands of patriots are now doing this work in America for American Gas Masks. Your help is needed. Bring your peach stones (dried) to this store—form clubs. In every store in America enough stones or pits should be deposited to make hundreds of masks.

Save Apricot,
Cherry, Plum,
Prune and Olive
Pits. Date
Seeds, Walnuts,
Hickory Nuts,
Butter Nuts
and Shells of
these Nuts.

It is important to know the trend of the Fall styles—to become acquainted with the latest materials and the lines along which they are to be developed. Chandler & Co. announce that these assortments are now ready.

MISSES' SUITS

For Fall or heather mixtures, Oxfords, duvet de laines, bolivias, silvertones and velours, with high-or-low collar, fur trimmings. In African, brown, navy, Delft, beaver, Algeria and taupe.

29.50 to 145.00

WOMEN'S SUITS

For Fall shown in silvertone, velours, broadcloths, Irish-Dent-tweeds, duvet de laines and Oxfords. Convertible collars, coats of irregular cut are noted—many with trimmings of fur.

39.50 to 235.00

MISSES' COATS

For Fall in distinctive styles with the youthful touches—smart cuffs, pockets and collars. Rich evoras, duvetyns, suedes, bolivias and velours are used—some with fur.

29.50 to 195.00

WOMEN'S COATS

For Fall in long and narrow lines in bolivia, velours, duvetyns, suedes and evoras, tailored or dress models. Beaver, nutria and seal are featured in bands, panels and on collars and cuffs.

35.00 to 225.00

MISSES' WOOL DRESSES

For Fall featuring the collarless effects, fringes, braidings and beadings. Materials are duvetyn, Poirer twill, tricotin, serge, jersey, some effectively combined with satin.

16.50 to 125.00

WOMEN'S SERGE DRESSES

For Fall of excellent workmanship and material with accordion pleatings, braidings, silk-thread embroideries. Some of serge alone, others in combination. Some tunic models.

20.00 to 110.00

ESTABLISHED
A
CENTURY

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

ESTABLISHED
A
CENTURY

OLSHEVIKI RATIFY TREATY

Supplementary Agreements to the Brest-Litovsk Treaty Are Approved at Moscow and Sent to Berlin for Ratification

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Moscow papers announce that the Russian Central Executive Committee has ratified the treaties supplementary to the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and that they were immediately forwarded to Berlin for exchange of ratifications on Sept. 5. According to the treaties at a secret communist meeting in Moscow Mr. Lenin claimed they were an improvement on the original treaty and the Soviet Government approved the Soviet Government's policy. Meanwhile a Berlin message states that Talat Pasha, Turkish Grand Vizier, will arrive there this week, accompanied by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, to discuss the Russo-German supplementary treaties in which Turkish interests on the Black and Caspian seas are involved.

Numerous Arrests. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The Russian newspaper Pravda says that numerous officers and members of the Social Revolutionary Party have been arrested at Moscow in connection with the attempt to assassinate Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier. (Wednesday).—The assassin of Leonid Uritsky, the People's Commissary for Home Affairs, who was shot at Petrograd on Aug. 31, was a young man who gave the name of Leonid Konevskiy and said he was a former student at the Michael School of Officers. He said he decided to assassinate Uritsky when he discovered that the commissary for Home Affairs was responsible for the wholesale execution at Petrograd. His relatives have been arrested.

SPRUCE SITUATION ON PACIFIC COAST

(Continued from page one)

months to carry over the four winter months. This ruling, therefore, declared the informant, had worked a great injustice not only upon the lumber producers, but also upon the government in many ways, because practically all the aeroplane stock, big timbers for shipbuilding and structural timbers for dock work come from the region in question.

This government representative, he asserted, had not taken advantage of the mass of information which was in the hands of the loggers and lumbermen of the Northwest, most of the spruce on the Pacific Coast being in the hands of private owners, who have complete information as to how the timber should be handled most economically and profitably, but had adopted a policy of his own, without even soliciting the cooperation of the lumbermen, but, rather, wholly disregarding the advice and pleas of the men who are in a position to know the production of aeroplane spruce could be most expeditiously accomplished. The policy evolved, he declared, had led to a large part of the timber resources of Washington and Oregon.

As an example this informant referred to what was done in regard to a large section of spruce timber on the Olympic Peninsula, 110 miles west of Seattle, which was owned by private parties. As soon as war was declared, and it was evident that there was a need for aeroplane timber, one of the companies owning a large belt of spruce immediately made surveys, completed topographical maps and estimates of the cost of building a line of railroad 14 miles long into this particular belt of timber, and submitted the plans to this department showing that in a comparatively short period of time this belt of timber could be opened in an economical way. The company in question asked that the government give a certain amount of financial assistance to complete the required length of railroad into this special tract of timber, and showed also that this road not only tapped the area of timber specially referred to, but would also open up economically another large area of timber suitable for government use. The proposal was, however, turned down, though the owners repeatedly attempted to obtain the cooperation of the government.

Entirely disregarding this proffered cooperation, declared this lumberman, the plan was evolved to cut into this particular tract of timber by starting from a point 60 miles away from the timber itself, and letting the contract on a cost-plus basis to a firm of contractors who had had no experience in this particular country or in the timber business. In this one instance, he said, the production of spruce from this tract had been delayed more than 18 months.

Moreover, because of the backing which this policy has appeared to have from Washington, the Pacific Coast lumbermen have submitted to this situation largely because it was a government activity and they wished to be loyal to the government. The informant also spoke of the attempt to dictate to the timber owners the price at which they should sell the contractors. In the case referred to the owners were offered a price for stock suitable for aeroplane purposes, that was wholly out of proportion to the going value, and, moreover, he said, it was demanded that the contractors have the privilege of going over the property, selecting

trees here and there that would suit their needs, taking only that part of the tree desired and leaving the remainder without regard to damages. Such a policy is known to be impracticable, simply from the standpoint of fire hazard, if for no other reason, and it is well recognized that when timber tracts are opened up, it is necessary to log them as a whole.

BRITISH LABOR AND ITS "VOICE ABROAD"

Discussion as to Which Organization Should Represent Labor Internationally Occupies the Trade Union Congress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Throughout yesterday the proceedings at the Trade Union Congress continued to be in the nature of preliminary skirmishing, and the outstanding feature of the day was the waste of spontaneous enthusiasm which swept over the assembly when the fall of Lens was announced. In connection with a passage in the Parliamentary Committee's report, the oft-discussed question of craft unions versus industrial unions was revived, the discussion ending with the adoption of a resolution asking the Parliamentary Committee to reconsider the matter with a view to bringing the two parties together. The congress then accepted without discussion a paragraph in the report recommending "frank acceptance of the principles embodied in the Whitley report, and the setting up in each industry of joint industrial councils, thereby averting future serious industrial disputes and consequent trade dislocation."

An animated discussion followed on the relations of Congress and the General Federation of Trade Unions in connection with a passage in the report dealing with the development and organization of the two bodies. Last spring, the Parliamentary Committee issued a circular setting out these bodies' rival schemes regarding the international trade union bureau, and the provisions of general assistance to all constituent societies, and intimating that the federation was exceeding its functions and causing overlapping and duplication of effort. The actual position is that the federation was, until recently, the only general federation in Great Britain having direct relations with industrial movements in other countries. Later, however, the Trade Union Congress, acting with the labor party, have emerged as its rival in that sphere, and for the past two years the conflict between the two has figured in discussions at the trade union congresses.

On the present occasion the federation's spokesmen criticized the Parliamentary Committee's circular on the ground that it represented the Federation, and not the Congress, as being a newcomer in the international sphere, whereas the reverse was the case, and, while most of them were ready to acquiesce in the Federation's international functions being taken from it, they resented the view taken of its past activities. In response to this reasoning, the paragraph dealing with the matter was referred back for further consideration, although the view apparently prevailed that British unionism should speak abroad with one voice, and that, the voice of the Congress itself. Later, the national control of supply and distribution of milk was advocated, and Mr. W. R. Clynes, who is attending the Congress as a delegate, found the opportunity for expressing the thanks of the Food Ministry for the assistance rendered by the consumers' councils. While accepting the proposal for an extension of the national kitchens, he advised caution regarding the proposal for a meat subsidy until its possible effects on wages could be gauged.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau. CHICAGO, Ill.—The explosion of a bomb in the Federal Building here on Wednesday afternoon partially wrecked the interior of one entrance, resulted fatally to four persons and injured others. Parts of the dome of the building fell, and windows were broken in several buildings nearby. The bomb was hidden behind a radiator just inside the door and near the general delivery section. It was placed where the I. W. W. defendants, recently convicted, were brought into the building, and there is talk, unsubstantiated as yet, that this might have been done in retaliation for the conviction of these men. Three arrests were made on Wednesday night of I. W. W. members in an effort to connect them with the crime.

P. J. Barry, who is temporarily in charge of the Chicago office of the Department of Justice during the absence of H. G. Clabaugh, was quoted in local papers as saying: "In my opinion the outrage is an act of reprisal on the part of some members of the I. W. W."

It was recalled by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that one week ago Peter Dalley, a member of the I. W. W. who had not been sentenced, but was released by Judge K. M. Landis on bonds, and warned not to enter the federal building, was caught by a government operative lurking on an upper floor of the building.

Betty Wales Dresses
Are Sold in NEW ORLEANS by D. H. HOLMES CO., Ltd.

RESTORATION OF ORDER IN SIBERIA

Vladivostok Message States Siberian Provisional Government Now Controls the Country From Volga to Lake Baikal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor. Although the news from the Russo-Siberian war theaters is very scanty, what there is of the utmost importance. For many weeks past, there has been an almost complete absence of information as to the exact position in that vast region which lies between the Volga in European Russia and Lake Baikal in Siberia. It has been known that the Tzecho-Slovaks held strong positions on the Volga, between Samara and Simbirsk, but there were disquieting statements, emanating, it is true, from Moscow, purporting to tell of severe Tzecho-Slovak defeats in the region of Merv in Turkestan; whilst there were other much more reliable statements to the effect that the anti-Bolshevik forces in the neighborhood of Irkutsk were being hard pressed.

The latest news, however, contained in a dispatch from Vladivostok is of a reassuring nature. It goes to show that the disintegration of the Bolshevik forces which has been so noticeable for some time past in Eastern Trans-Baikal is spreading throughout the whole of Siberia. The Vladivostok message states that the Siberian Provisional Government is in control of all the region from the Volga to Lake Baikal; that complete order has been restored and that a Russian division has been formed which is cooperating with the Tzecho-Slovaks.

North of the Volga region, in the neighborhood of Perm, an important town some 700 miles east of Volodera, the Soviet forces are reported, in a Moscow dispatch to Die Berliner Kreuz Zeitung, to be in a difficult position, owing to the sudden rising of the peasants. The movement is significant in view of the tendency already noted for the Bolsheviks to lose their hold on the people.

Meanwhile the Tzecho-Slovak forces of Colonel Semenov still continue to make steady progress and are now reported to be within 170 miles of Chita, the Trans-Baikal capital, which was yesterday stated to have been evacuated by the Bolshevik forces.

Tzecho-Slovak Advance
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A dispatch from the Vladivostok correspondent of The Times, dated Sept. 1, states that the Tzecho-Slovak forces which took Verkhneudinsk, the former Bolshevik headquarters, have already advanced 33 miles east of Petrovsky and are within 170 miles of Chita. An unconfirmed report says they have actually occupied Chita. They appear to be moving in three columns of which the main is following the railway, while the second column in the center crossed the mountains and has occupied Selenginsk, while a third has been converging on the Mongolian frontier, and has occupied Kiakhta. The routes by which this news was

conveyed is of utmost importance, for it was telegraphed by the Chinese wire at Maimatchin near Kiakhta through Mongolia to China, which means the immediate reestablishment of telegraphic communication with the whole of Siberia and Tzech front on the Volga.

The Times correspondent points out that these newly reported movements of Tzecho indicate a complete change in the military situation and observes that while it seems premature to expect that large forces of prisoners and Bolsheviks will give in without a struggle it is difficult to interpret its precipitate retirement otherwise. "The enemy," he writes, "is expected to retreat along the Amur railway, and whether he will endeavor to hold Karinskaya junction remains to be seen."

Order Restored
VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Aug. 29).—(By The Associated Press).—The first authentic information received in several weeks from Irkutsk is to the effect that the Siberian provisional government controls the country from the River Volga to Lake Baikal and is cooperating with the Tzecho-Slovak forces. Complete order has been restored in that region. A Russian division has been formed and it is operating in close conjunction with the Tzecho-Slovaks.

Bolsheviks in Difficulties
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—A Moscow message to a German paper admits the encountering of difficulties in connection with the Bolshevik military campaign. Soviet troops advancing in the direction of Ufa, Perm and Saratoff are now in a difficult position, it states, owing to the sudden rising of the peasants, who are threatening their rear. It also adds that Antonoff, the Bolshevik commissioner at the front, who has hitherto directed operations in the southeastern theater, has been dismissed at the Soviet's request, and an experienced officer has had to be entrusted with the command against the Tzecho-Slovaks. Messages regarding the situation in the interior indicate the likelihood of attacks on Bolshevik leaders being followed by a period of terrorism, while one message states that all non-residents in Petrograd and Moscow have been ordered to leave within a short period, many well-known people having been ordered to leave the latter city within 24 hours on pain of arrest.

HOLLAND MUST SHARE GRAIN WITH BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The New Amsterdam is being loaded with grain in New York Harbor, but it is to be allowed to convey its 10,000 bushels of wheat to Holland only on condition that it takes its next food cargo to Belgium. This Holland has objected to doing, stating that Holland was in greater need than Belgium, which had more ships and more supplies. The United States Government, however, has stood firmly by its compact and has insisted that Holland do its part. Otherwise it will not get the remainder of the 50,000 bushels which were promised when the Dutch ships were taken over, and most of which has been received.

GERMAN - OWNED SHIP COMPANIES ARE TAKEN OVER

(Continued from page one)

able the company to do business and, therefore, as he supposed, he needed \$40,000. Wagner cabled to Jensen at Copenhagen for the money, but received no answer. He cabled a second and a third time without result. Then Wagner cabled Jensen at a Berlin address. He told Mr. Garvan that he did not know whether that address was the office of Hugo Stinnes or not. However, he received no answer to this cable. Other cable messages were sent Jensen, but still no reply came.

At this point Count von Bernstorff appeared on the scene and through his intervention by wireless to Berlin the \$40,000, which Wagner thought was necessary to organize the American Trans-Atlantic Company, was sent to New York. Wagner represented to American officials that this \$40,000 was his own money. He admitted Mr. Garvan that it had been supplied from abroad.

Jensen had some shins in his own name under the Danish flag. He made plans to buy others, some of them registered in Denmark, others in Norway, Sweden and Greece. Wagner said he believed that the transfer of the ships to American registry would have been simpler if they had been purchased from neutrals and had neutral registry prior to the war. Jensen transferred some of the ships to the American Trans-Atlantic Company, and was about to purchase and transfer others when he was caught by the Danish Government while attempting to smuggle copper (presented on the manifest to be sugar) into Germany. For this offense Jensen was sentenced to a term of 60 days "on ordinary prison fare."

Following Jensen's arrest, he and Wagner found it necessary to get another representative, and, curiously enough, Theodore Laehr of London & Co., Rotterdam (also agent for Hugo Stinnes) was selected. Jensen went to jail and Laehr began to buy more ships for Wagner.

Wagner secured American registry by deceiving officials as to where he obtained the money for their purchase. He said he raised the money by selling stock in this country.

After obtaining American registry Wagner assumed that his difficulties were ended, and so he chartered the ships for overseas trade. There were 11 ships altogether and of these four were seized. The first seizure was of the steamship Saginaw (formerly the British, the steamship Hocking on Oct. 28, 1915, the Kankakee on Oct. 31, 1915, and the Genesee on Nov. 6, 1915. These seizures by the British were made the basis of a master effort of

von Bernstorff's German propagandists in the United States.

Resort was had to every device to arouse hatred and ill feeling in this country against Great Britain and speeches against Great Britain were made in Congress. Under the direction of von Bernstorff, the agitation assumed nation-wide proportions. Wagner, a native-born American, persisted in his statements that the \$1,300,000 sent to Jensen was American money and claimed that his "American investors" were entitled to protection and left nothing undone to take advantage of this agitation against the British.

Italian Paper Seized

Alleged Financial Backers of the Publication Are Also Arrested
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—Secret service men seized the paper Cronaca Sovversiva, printed in Italian, in the city of Lynn, Mass., on Tuesday night, because of the alleged publication of an attack upon the United States Government for its prosecution of the war.

On Wednesday a United States deputy marshal also arrested Joseph Vasile, a barber, and Edward M. Girardi, a music teacher, on a charge of violating the Trading With the Enemy Act. These two men, said to be the financial backers of the enterprise, were brought before United States Commissioner Hayes at the Federal Building on Wednesday and were held in bonds of \$1000 for a hearing.

It is said that the paper gave its readers advice as to what course they and members of the I. W. W. should take against the government. It is charged that the publishers failed to comply with the law which requires a complete translation of papers printed in alien tongues to be furnished to the Post Office Department. The paper is said to be a successor to another recently suppressed, the publisher of which, Luigi Galleano, is on bail pending his deportation from the United States.

ADMIRALTY COMMENDS AIRMAN
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The British Admiralty has commended Ensign John Hay Schieffelin of New York for his action while piloting an airplane over the North Sea which resulted in a submarine being seriously damaged on the night of Aug. 19.

Ensign Schieffelin, who was a member of the 1919 class at Yale, and Lieut. Roger W. Cutler, captain of the Harvard varsity crew of 1917, while flying in a seaplane on Aug. 19, sighted a U-boat. Lieutenant Cutler dropped a bomb which disabled it. Ensign Schieffelin then signaled to a drifter which relayed the message to a destroyer. The destroyer rammed the U-boat and only six members of the crew were saved.

EFFORT TO OFFSET ENEMY INTRIGUES

Meeting of Chinese and French Journalists in Peking Producing of Good Results

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PEKING, China (Wednesday).—An organized effort to counteract enemy press propaganda in China is being made by K. Boppe, the French Minister in Peking, and the French mission recently arrived. Attention to the false and biased war news published in the Chinese press has been a subject of remark in Le Journal de Peking recently, and a call was made in the same paper for more activity on the part of the allied press in getting into touch with Chinese colleagues, and publishing newspapers and pamphlets in Chinese enabling the Chinese people to understand and follow the phases of the world war.

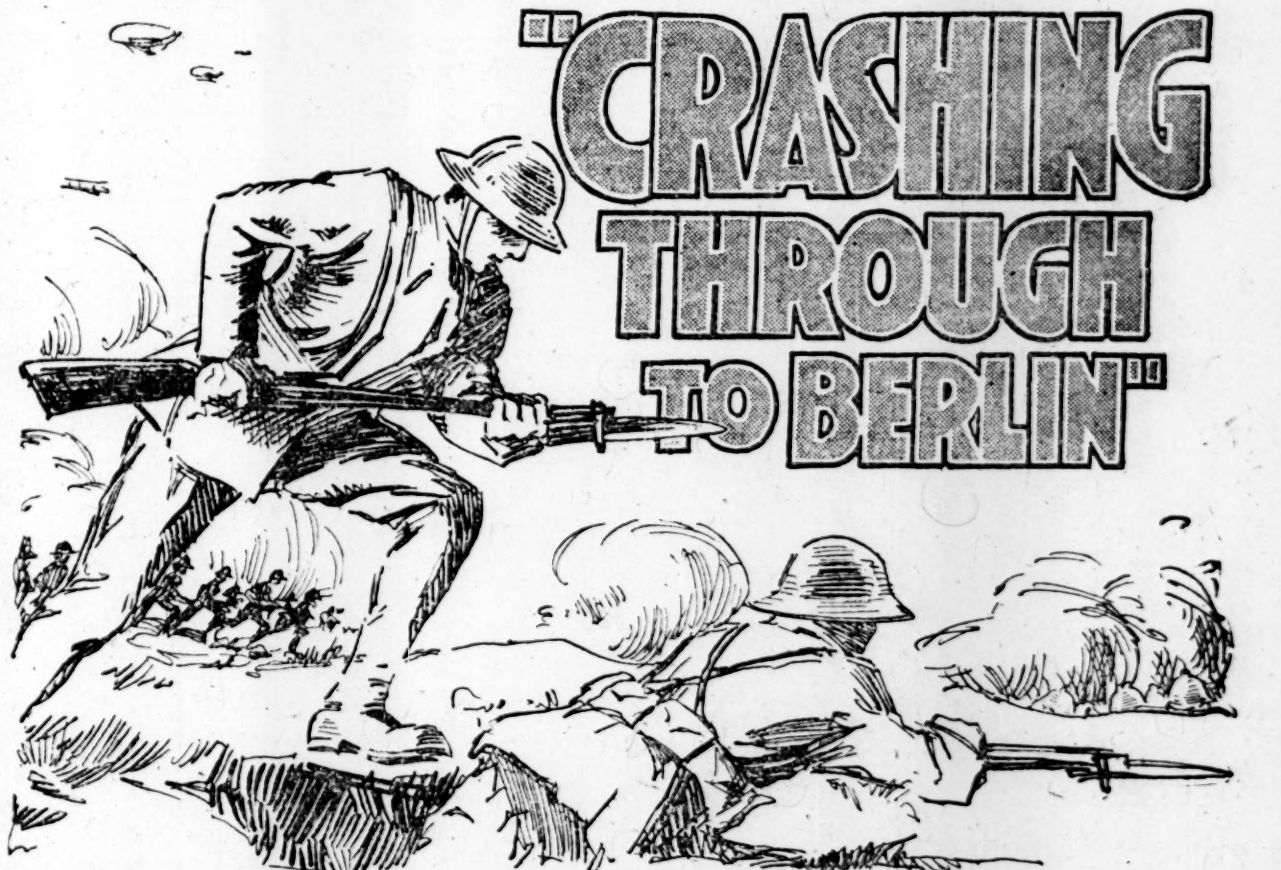
The arrival of the French Mission in Peking was followed by a meeting of Chinese and French journalists in which the Chinese editors of the Peking Daily News, the Konyenpao, the Kounloupao, the Peking Leader and Le Journal de Peking and others as well as M. André Duboscq, Commandant Tamburini, M. Leger, secretary of the French Legation and others took part.

M. Duboscq assured the Chinese of his readiness to provide them with information on French affairs, and asked that they should, in their turn, enlighten the French journalists on the Chinese point of view.

Mr. Nachbar, editor of Le Journal de Peking, Mr. Chuchi of the Peking Japao and several other Chinese responded, and spoke of the progress the Chinese press had made under the new régime. A representative of the French Legation assured the Chinese journalists they would be welcome at the Legation, recalling the facts that the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs of France were both professional journalists. The meeting is regarded as an excellent initiative in promoting closer relations between the French and Chinese republics.

MEETING OF PROTEST
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Tuesday).—A meeting of protest at the betrothal of Princess Antoinette of Luxembourg and Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria was held by a Luxembourg committee on Monday.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The French Consul-General at Shanghai has been appointed Minister to Siam. M. Kahn is at present in charge of the French Consulate-General in London.



TO THE PUBLIC

Why not go today to your nearest Picture Theatre and ask to be shown as soon as possible the whole drama of the War given in Seven Reels in "CRASHING THROUGH TO BERLIN," considered by many to be the most remarkable spectacle of authentic war scenes ever presented in one complete picture?

YOU'LL SEE the causes of the great war. You'll see the Kaiser and his Crown Prince Son, exactly as they appear behind the lines of battle.

YOU'LL SEE the remarkable scenes of joy on the coming of the Yanks in Paris.

YOU'LL SEE the Navies in action—destroyers, submarines. You'll see the German ideas for smashing New York City by the air fleets.

YOU'LL SEE how the Germans were driven back, how barrages are laid down, how the Allies fought the enemy to a standstill.

YOU'LL SEE how thousands of prisoners were taken. You'll see sights before America entered the war. You'll see how the Lusitania was sunk.

YOU'LL SEE how giant Zeppelins are brought to earth—how airplane battles are fought about the clouds—with the most unusual flying feats ever screened.

YOU'LL SEE huge armies on the march and the methods of fighting. You'll see how thousands of Germans are taken prisoners and how they act when caught—and every scene is GENUINE, REAL, TRUE. Absolutely authentic. Nothing left to your imagination. YOU SHOULD NOT MISS IT. It's one of the photo spectacles of the hour.

It is important to remember the name—"CRASHING THROUGH TO BERLIN"—produced by the same company that produced several realistic war pictures.

JEWEL PRODUCTIONS, Inc.

GERMAN SHIPPING AFTER THE WAR

Government Appoints an Imperial
Commissioner of Shipping to
Secure Cargo Space in the
Future Period of Transition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The friction between the Imperial Economy Office and the large Hanseatic shipping firms with regard to the organization of marine shipping during the transition period is appreciably nearer removal, according to the Hamburg correspondent of Der Welt.

The meeting in Hamburg, which was attended by 200 members of the Reichstag, afforded the large shipping firms, he writes, an opportunity of setting forth their views with regard to the utilization of German shipping after the war. Scarcely a week after this meeting, the Imperial Economy Office announced its intention of appointing Herr Richard Krogmann, a partner in Wachsmuth & Krogmann, one of the best-known Hamburg shipping firms, and president of the Seamen's Cooperative Society, as Imperial Commissioner for Shipping during the transition period. With this step the Imperial Economy Office has gone a long way to meet the claims of the shipping firms in Hamburg, which had certainly never dreamed of the appointment of one of their number to this office. It may be remembered that they offered the most strenuous opposition to the appointment of any such commissioner, professing to see in it the ruin of merchant shipping, which above all else needed the capacity to make instant decisions—a capacity which would certainly be lacking in a cumbersome official machine directed by a "Geheimrat." Herr Krogmann expressed his personal views at the above-mentioned meeting when he said, "The Imperial Commissioner will have an uncomfortable post. The shipowners from Memel to Emden are not children, but know what they want. If only the shipping firms were left to themselves, they would restore order to world economy. They are patriotic enough for that, and know the world."

Now fate has ordained that Herr Krogmann himself should be chosen for this "uncomfortable post," and he has, of course, accepted the offer. For the government is obstinate and refuses to give up its scheme. It is true that Herr Krogmann has stipulated that his headquarters should be in Hamburg and not in Berlin. That seems obvious, since a commissioner who has to undertake the allotment of cargo-space cannot live in the interior, but must reside on the spot where the cargo-space is found. In any case the basis for the settlement of the dispute between the Imperial Economy Office and the large shipping firms seems to have been found.

Quite a different view is taken of the effect of Krogmann's appointment on the opposition to state control of shipping by a writer in the Kölnische Zeitung. This appointment, he says, will not put an end to the opposition to the policy of state control adopted by the Imperial Economy Office. Such, at any rate, is the Hamburg attitude, although in other quarters there is an idea that the situation will be tolerable with such an acceptable person as Herr Krogmann in charge. German wholesale shipping circles have taken a determined stand against state supervision and financial dependence on the State, and they have done well, for it is evident that room for free development was the determining factor which made the great achievements of German shipping possible. It is plain that state allotment of cargo-space, no matter how well conducted, or how carefully disguised in the form of "self-administration"—would in many cases lead to all kinds of opposition, friction, and stoppages of business, to appeals to courts, inquiries, vetoes and so on. The whole constitution of the shipping trade makes such obstacles fatal to prosperous development, and particularly so during a transition period, when it is inevitable that the cargo-space at the owners' disposal will be limited, and when expert administration will be needed to adapt it to different objects at very short notice. Shipping circles, it is known very well that transition demands special regulations. Of course they do, and their special organizations, particularly the Cargo-Space Allotment Office, have long been in existence to deal with the new problems. It is well known, moreover, that all overseas import trading circles energetically support the demands of the shipowners. In contrast to the position of the owners, the importers are the freighters, and the business interests of the two classes do not always lie in the same direction. It is, therefore, all the more remarkable that, up to the present, the policy of the Imperial Commissioner has only been supported by importers in a very few isolated cases. One group has done so; but it had already on several occasions opposed the business practices of the shipowners, and had demanded several extensive reforms, compulsory contracts being one. All these questions are postponed until conditions are once more regulated, and the owners have declared their readiness to come to an understanding with importers and exporters on a number of points. Another movement in freighters' circles is significant in this connection. The Danish paper, Berlingske Tidende, the writer continues, recently announced that German shipping agents were working in neutral markets to secure cargo-space for themselves during a period of anything up to four years after the conclusion of peace, at the rate of 22 kroner per ton register, and on the condition that owners will be free from all expenses and insurance premiums, and that the consignee will man the boats with German crews at his own expense.

BRITISH PLANS TO USE SURPLUS FRUIT

County Marketing Organizations
to Be Formed for Disposal of
Produce Grown in Excess of
Local Requirements

By The Christian Science Monitor special
agricultural correspondent
LONDON, England.—The increase of allotments and small holdings from 450,000 to 1,500,000, has brought about a congestion and surplus of vegetable crops, which, owing to the situation of allotment areas, is often difficult to dispose of, and the surplus being a small one, so far as the individual growers are concerned, the producer, so long as his own wants are supplied, is apt to allow the balance to go to waste.

The food production department of the Board of Agriculture felt that at a time like the present this was wrong, and machinery is now in motion to deal with it, by the establishment in every county of a central market, and small collecting stations in the villages as feeders for the larger central depot. In addition to this, a very large utility rabbit-rearing scheme is also running, and will go a great deal to utilize the surplus green produce on many allotments during the autumn and winter months.

In mild winters like the last, very little damage is done by frost to green crops, and the high prices at present ruling in large centers of industry are in a great measure due to the difficulty of transport by the railways and roads, combined with acute labor shortage, as in the actual producing districts no shortage exists.

LAND FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lord Selborne presided over a meeting held recently, at the Institute of Surveyors of the federation of executive and county war agricultural committees.

A resolution brought forward by the Lincoln (Holland) war agricultural executive committee was adopted, the effect of which the Board of Agriculture should either themselves or through the various executive committees be empowered to purchase lands for the formation of settlements for disabled soldiers during such time as the present when much land continued to be thrown upon the market, and that the Treasury should be pressed to relax the existing regulations in order to allow county councils to buy small holdings at the present time.

A resolution, brought forward by the Lincolnshire (Kesteven) war agricultural executive committee, was also passed. The resolution urged that it was essential for the successful working of the reorganized tractor scheme, recently placed by the Food Production Department under the sole direction of the war executives, that the latter should have complete control over the soldiers working on their tractor scheme; that the war executives should accordingly be empowered to pay the soldiers direct, and to maintain discipline, and that until the necessary inter-departmental negotiations were complete, the soldiers should all be placed under the direction of the officer commanding the County Agricultural Depot; finally, that the Food Production Department should be requested to reconsider its recent decision to increase the charges for tractor plowing which would in many cases endanger the financial success of the scheme.

Lord Selborne moved a resolution protesting against the withdrawal of any more men from agriculture for the army, since such action would be disastrous to food production, and prevent the war executives from insisting on the carrying out of their present progressive policy. The resolution was carried unanimously.

CANADA TO BUILD SHIPS FOR FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
VICTORIA, B. C.—At a moment when the wooden shipbuilding industry in Victoria was threatened with extinction, through the completion of all the orders for the Imperial Munitions Board, the Foundation Company has decided to place its latest order for 29 ships from the French Government in local yards. The vessels are to be of 2000 tons dead weight capacity. They will be full-powered steamships of 1200 horsepower each. It is proposed to carry on work on the eight existing shipways at the same time, and to build two additional shipways, so that 19 vessels can be under construction simultaneously. The new contract is the first for the French Government secured on the Canadian-Pacific coast. Before it could be placed here much negotiation was necessary, for, as the United States is lending France the money to build these ships on this continent, Washington's permission had to be secured to permit of construction in Canada.

POTASH DEPOSIT FOUND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—Word has been received from the Province of Saskatchewan that a valuable deposit of potash, sodium sulphate and epsom salts has been made in a territory 20 miles north of the town of Maple Creek. It is stated that experts claim there are many millions of tons of these minerals and that the work of extraction will be extremely economical as the deposits lie chiefly at the bottom of a dried-up lake which has been stuck out by local men.

Grinstead in Sussex, and Llanfair-fach in North Wales. Stalls are rented either by one producer or by several, who pool their produce and appoint one or more of their number to sell. In other districts small co-operative societies have been formed, where only shareholders contribute or purchase, and the shares are of the low value of 1s. each. A society started on the lines described, with a capital of £4, had, in the course of a few months, a turnover of £300, and has now £10 to its credit. Most of the dealings of this society were with hotels and boarding-houses, and they have not interfered with local markets, but have effected the disposal of surplus produce which would otherwise have been wasted. It is hoped that the sub-horticultural committee will, wherever possible, do all in their power to increase the area under cultivation, and arrange for the raising of transplantable plants of onion, cabbage, broccoli, etc., for distribution at reasonable rates to allotment holders and small growers.

At the present moment the Food Production Department is busy inaugurating a huge scheme of blackberry collection and the amount aimed at is 20,000 tons. It is hoped to accomplish this collection by the aid of school children and boy and girl scouts. The fruit will be picked and conveyed to a local village center where the pickers will be paid so much a pound. The fruit will then be taken over by the main county marketing organization, wherever such an organization has been formed, and the berries conveyed to the nearest jam factory with as little delay in transit as possible.

In the case of blackberries, there is every appearance of an excellent crop, and should September be a good month with a fair amount of sunshine there is every reason to expect and hope that the ambitious estimate of the Food Production Department will be realized and thus make good to a considerable extent the shortage of fruit generally.

A scheme for the collection of chestnuts and acorns is also being organized.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY IS TESTED IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Spain
MADRID, Spain.—The newspapers have been deeply concerned of late with some important trials of wireless telephony apparatus which have been carried out in different places, but chiefly off Barcelona, between the steamships Jaime I and Raimundo Lullio, belonging to the Compania La Sefia, Maritima de Palma de Mallorca. The Jaime I had left port a few hours on the beginning of a voyage, and the trials were then begun, the other vessel being in harbor. The De Forrest system was applied, and the trials were apparently remarkably successful, the voices of the captain and officers of the Jaime I being clearly heard by those on board the Raimundo Lullio at various telephone stations in Barcelona and neighborhood. It is stated also, that operators at wireless stations on Montjuich and other places, and those on board the cruiser Principe de Asturias were much surprised to hear the human voice, and it interfered with the transmitting of their wireless messages.

It is a mistake, however, to suppose, as is done in many quarters, that these are the first trials with wireless telephony that have taken place in Spain, a country which offers special attractions and advantages to exploiters of new inventions of this character at the present time. Spain, with no war limitations imposed upon her in regard to the adoption of such inventions, is particularly keen in regard to the testing of all new appliances which may assist the equipment and efficiency of her navy, and more particularly, her mercantile fleet, and in August, 1917, inducements were offered for the trial of a Marconi system of wireless telephony in Spain. The Minister of Marine took it over and fitted up on the cruisers Espana and Alfonso XIII, and it is stated that it has been working to perfection on those ships since then. Apart from this, wireless telephone stations adapted to the same system were set up, one at the new post-office buildings in Madrid, and the other at Aranjuez. A strong committee of naval and general experts attended the trials at these stations, and they were thoroughly satisfied with the practical and highly useful character of the invention, and believe that it will shortly come into general use.

MR. HUGHES URGES TRADE PROTECTION

Prime Minister of Australia Urges
Employment of Cooperative
Methods That Supply of Raw
Material Be Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, at a meeting of the business men held in the Canon Street Hotel, under the auspices of the Imperial Commercial Association, Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, made a vigorous speech, in which he replied to the criticisms recently made of his policy and actions. The chair was taken by Lord Inchcape, president of the association.

Mr. F. M. B. Fisher, director of the association, presented Mr. Hughes with an illuminated address from the members, expressing their appreciation of his "stirring speeches and impassioned patriotic utterances," which had done much to inspire the people of Great Britain with the splendid spirit that had animated Australia throughout the war, and assuring him that the spirit of the Empire had been roused to insist upon the change of old methods for new, the association being composed of British traders of every class of business, bonded together to secure the preeminence of British trade, and to foster the closest possible relations with their kinsmen across the seas.

Mr. Hughes, replying, said that he much appreciated this expression of opinion on the views to which he had freely given utterance, from men who had commercial interests throughout the Empire. The address came appropriately as an answer sufficiently emphatic to a recent expression of opinion by a body of men who, for some obscure reason, termed themselves a radical council, and had said that he had abused the hospitality of the country by interference in domestic politics. A mean and petty provincialism he did not understand. He spoke of trade matters with no party shibboleth, he muttered no party creed, he appealed to no political section; he preached a gospel to all classes. That was the head and front of his offending. He was no Bolshevik or pacifist, Russian or German; he was not a foreigner who would have the nation abuse itself before German military autocracy, or advise an act which would stamp as decadent the control of a machine which was the growth of generations. He came from a country which was part of the Empire, which would sink or swim with the Empire.

He stood for the unflinching purpose, declared by the British people when four years ago they had unsheathed the sword, to continue the fight until there was no longer a danger of the peace of the world being again disturbed. He stood for the idea that when the war was over, those who had fought and won it should not lose the fruits of victory, and return to a kingdom of desolation. He had indicated the clear and obvious road along which the men and women of Britain should travel. He appealed not to capitalists as such, not to the laboring classes as such, but to the citizens of the Empire, and the gospel he preached was addressed to Montreal, to Johannesburg, to Sydney, and to London with equal truth and equal conviction.

They were passing through a fiery ordeal, Mr. Hughes continued, and he hoped they had been purged from the dross and prejudice of party, and would come out with a determination that nothing should prevent the setting of the imperial house in order, to enable all sorts and conditions of men, when the war was over, to find employment for capital and labor. He had preached the development of the heritage of the Empire. He had urged that every enemy alien in their midst, whether he appeared openly or under disguise of an agency, should be swept from the surface of the land. Whether he bore an English or a German name, if he served any interest but that of their Empire the enemy alien should be anathema, and he must go.

They should secure, and make provision to assure, the supply of raw materials for the development of the industries of the country. The things the Empire did not produce in the way of raw material were relatively few, and for these, such provision should be made as was possible, but in the case of those that could produce, such arrangements should be made as were necessary, whether they involved bonus, subsidy, tariff, contract or government assistance, or co-operative effort of individual industries; so that behind the manufacturer and merchant there should be well-assured supplies. In Australia they had endeavored to do that. They were at war and had to deal with the situation as they found it. In Australia they had dealt with it as he would have it dealt with in Great Britain. He had appealed to every industry in Australia to organize itself, and if there was anything the industry could not do, then the government would assist. That was the function of a government. They had done it in Australia, but what they had done would fall of full effect unless there was organization in England, so that a steady stream of raw materials should come to it and manufacturers go out to the markets of the world.

No policy could benefit the mercantile marine more than that he had put forward. It would ensure employment for labor and profitable investment for capital, would enable the great burden of the war debt to be borne, and would help the payment of the high wages brought about by the war, and which must be regarded as a permanent factor in the industrial life of the country.

NEW CARS FOR WHEAT CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—Extensive orders have been placed by the Dominion Government for rolling stock for the government railway lines. Through-out September deliveries are to be made at the rate of 40 cars per day, which number is to be increased to 50 per day during October. It is anticipated that 2500 cars will be ready to assist in moving this season's western wheat crop. Altogether the government has ordered about 8000 cars.

APPOINTMENTS IN BRITAIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sir Charles W. Fielding, K. B. E., Director-General of Food Production, has appointed Miss S. McAnally, M. B. E., to be his private secretary.

THE policy of the government, Mr. Hughes continued, had not been wholly declared; he was hopeful that they would have that declaration without further loss of time. There was nothing more calculated to prevent the action of individuals than uncertainty as to the policy of the government; the first steps toward effective individual action must be upon the plain declaration of the policy of the government, and that they might expect to get very soon. There were some who said any change would be fatal to the interests of Great Britain, and that those who preached tariffs were fanatics. It was a travesty of the truth. They did not preach economic war; their gospel was to convince people that, without organization, there could be no effective defense of their own interests. Organization was necessary for the development of the Empire; it would be necessary in the competition after the war. It was necessary for those who had borne the heat and burden of the day, that when they returned they should find a place prepared for them worthy of all they had endured and suffered. This could be done in no way but by organization.

Mr. Hughes said in conclusion that he would leave that meeting with a firm conviction that, whatever might be true of some who had met and passed resolutions against one of their fellow countrymen whose only offense was that he had dealt with a great question in a great way and not from a mean and petty point of view, the business men of London at any rate were wholeheartedly behind the doctrine he had endeavored to promulgate throughout the country.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN COMMERCIAL TIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—If there is an alliance which is satisfactory from the standpoint of both reason and justice it is, Maurice Ildevant declares, in an article in L'Homme Libre, the alliance between the French and the Italian nations. The picture of the two "Latin sisters" is at the same time historical and touching, he affirms, and goes on to speak of the heroism of the Italian soldiers on the Piave. In order that those heroes' sacrifice should bring its full fruits its effects must be prolonged in the future by the labor, the perseverance, and the good faith of both nations. This friendship, combining sentiment and interest, which will constitute the defense of future political alliances must, he maintains, be founded on a solid basis of trade as well as upon intellectual and moral affinities. It seems, he says, that in spite of the troubles of the Twentieth Century, it will be a most indefatigable producer and an insatiable consumer, and the truckful of merchandise and the letter of exchange will play a more important part than ever in the progress of civilization.

There are many points in common as regards culture and intellectual things between the French and the Italians, but if their commercial relations are considered, and all the ramifications of culture and industry, the matter is rather different. From this point of view it cannot be denied that at the beginning of the war the situation was not any too good. Trade between the two countries had shown a decline in activity for years and it is only too well known that German trade dominated the Italian market. The origin of this state of things is to be found, M. Ildevant declares, in the tariff policy adopted on both sides of the Alps between 1880 and 1898.

The protectionist régime, definitely adopted in 1888, diminished the volume of trade between the two countries by one-half and it was in vain that in 1898 a new treaty established the mutual adoption of the minimum tariff and renewed economic and financial ties; the harm had been done and the returns did not show as favorable a total as they had done previously. The result was not long in coming, and Germany became France's successor in Italy. Her import trade equaled that from France by 1898, and by 1913 she had passed it by 330,000,000.

The effect of this state of things on

ALIENS NOT TO CHANGE NAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Notice is given by the Home Office that, under the Defense of the Realm Regulation 14-H, any person who is not a natural-born British subject is prohibited from making any change of name except by permission of the Secretary of State. It is also illegal for any person, other than a natural-born British subject, whose name has been changed since the commencement of the war to continue the use of the new name except by permission of the Secretary of State. But any such person who applies for permission before Aug. 19 may continue to use the new name pending notification of the Secretary of State's decision on his application. The term "natural-born British subject" means a British subject who is of British parentage or was born within His Majesty's dominions. The regulation does not apply to (a) a change of name by royal license, (b) the use by a woman of her married name, or (c) the case of a British-born woman who having lost her British nationality by marriage has either resumed it by naturalization, or obtained exemption from the provisions of the Aliens Restriction Order relating to change of name by alien enemies. Applications under the regulation should give full details as to the original name, the new name (with the date and method, e. g., deed poll, of its adoption) or proposed new name, the reasons for change of name and the birthplace and nationality (original and acquired) of the applicant and his parents. If there has been any previous correspondence with the Home Office, (e. g., as to naturalization), the official number should be quoted. Letters should be addressed to the Undersecretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, S. W. 1, and the envelope marked "Change of Name."

Italy is well known, as well as its influence on her foreign policy. Italian statesmen needed to be clear-sighted and energetic in no common degree in order to free Italy entirely, so far as her economic condition was concerned. Nor was this German monopoly in Italy only the result of political causes and treaties. German commercial enterprise showed the same ingenuity and hardihood in Italy as in other countries, her commercial travelers penetrated as far as Sicily while France only sent catalogues, and her traders visited Venice and Naples for pleasure rather than business. It must be admitted, M. Ildevant affirms, that the war has changed all this, but all the same they would do well to beware of Latin indolence.

He looks forward to help from the governments in serving all the great interests of the two countries; tariff struggles have cost them too dear. Besides this, means of communication must be renewed and multiplied, and the railway lines between the two countries increased. As far as sea communication is concerned it must be remembered that before the war there was no direct service between French and Italian ports, so that French importers made use of German lines of transport which conveyed goods from Rotterdam to Antwerp and sent them on by train. Such a scandal, the writer avers, will not occur again, and regular services should be established between the Italian and all the French ports from Marseilles to Dunkerque.

All governmental efforts will, however, be unavailing, M. Ildevant insists, if the French manufacturers do not wake up to the new world and adopt new methods. In 1911 in opening the Turin exhibition M. Nitti declared that in fifty years Italy, while overcoming natural difficulties and obstacles arising from competition, had seen a new industrial life arise in her restricted but densely populated territories. M. Ildevant declares that the French must learn to know the Italians and that in commercial matters their men must not arrive too late upon the scene, for there is reason to think that the morrow of the war will not be exactly a golden age.

Misses' SUITS
To say the \$25 and \$30 suits are in is one thing—to say they have hand-made buttonholes, tight sleeves, right shoulders and silk-linings is to say they are Filene values.

Misses' Oxford tailor-mades are ready at \$30 to \$75; beginning at \$55 they are made of those soft, lovely Oxford duotones, velours and Oxford meltons. One of these is sketched. Please notice the collar can be worn high and low and looks equally well both ways.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

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NEED FOR REFORM IN BRITISH PRISONS

Conscientious Objector to Military Service Outlines Experiences in Gaol—Thinks Enforced Silence Should Be Abolished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An experience of 12 months of prison life, spent partly in a large London prison and partly in a smaller county jail, and the effects following the term, are described in an article in The Quarterly Review by Stephen Hobhouse, who was sentenced by court-martial for his refusal to submit to military service.

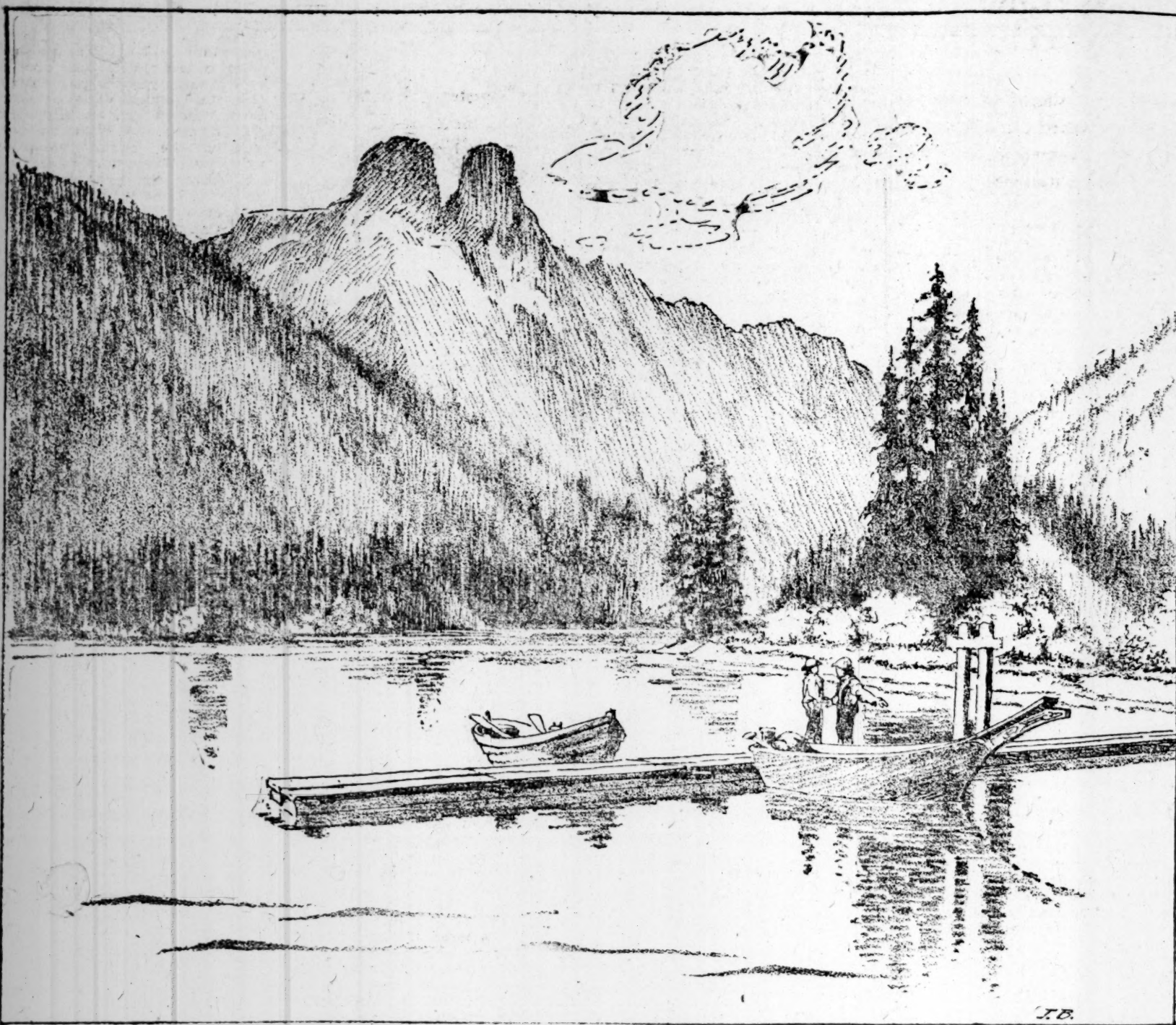
Mr. Hobhouse begins by stating that the present prison system in Great Britain, which is based on silence and solitude in separate cells, is less than 80 years old. "It may be premised," he proceeds, "that the usual hard labor sentence begins with a month of strict confinement to one's cell (apart from exercise and chapel), accompanied by a fortnight's plank and other disabilities, while, after the first month, good conduct secures one the privileges of 'association' but almost labor during part of the day. "Nearly every feature of prison experience," he continues, "seems deliberately arranged to destroy a man's sense of his own personality, his power of choice and initiative. His very name is blotted out, and he becomes a number: A.3.21 and D.2.65 were two of my designations. He is continually, of course, under lock and key, ignored except as an object for training. When not locked up, he can hardly move except under orders. There is usually a fixed and unvarying monotony about the daily and weekly round. In default of other interests, one dwells longingly on the few incidents, like the weekly bath, the weekly change of socks and towel, the daily dinner and march round the exercise ground, that break the dullness of life. It is a real satisfaction to be able to choose on which portion of one's common floor the bed board is to be laid down. There is an almost complete denudation of personal property, and of that sense of self-expression and choice in things, which is its chief spiritual value.

"Still more detrimental than this, more than monastic suppression of self, is the deliberate removal of all a man's opportunities to serve his fellow, to do him a good turn, to interchange thoughts and greetings with him. Designed to prevent collusion and conspiracy, and to make it difficult for men to corrupt one another, these rules succeed in making courteous friendliness and acts of civility either an impossibility or a crime. "It is needless to say that this prohibition of intercourse, this driving of a man back exclusively upon himself, promotes the habit of selfishness to a most grievous extent. At the same time, the cruel contempt with which one seemed to be treated, aroused bitter anger and aggravated feelings which it needed a great effort to suppress. Apart from actual brutality, harsh words sank in deep. I remember one Sunday so foggy that a small window did not admit enough light for either sewing or reading. There was nothing to do but pace round one's chilly cell, concentrating in the evening with a friendly warder for not having been to some artificial light, he answered smilingly, 'You aren't worth it. It's not a work day.'

"There are, it is true, one or two redeeming features, which must be mentioned, so as not to exaggerate the aspect of my subject," continues Mr. Hobhouse, who reminds his readers that the treatment of conscientious objectors to military service was different from that of any other type of prisoner. "Out of every 30 or 40 men, one fortunate man, selected as a 'cleverer,' has freedom to move about his landing and do small things for the various occupants. There is a certain amount of choice allowed as regards the library and 'educational' books, which may be changed weekly. There is some outlet for one's feelings supplied by the possession of a pen and ink, and of much greater value are the monthly visits from the outside world, and the monthly letters in and out, which are allowed, under restrictions, after the first three months. The brightest ornaments of one's cell are one's little pile of books, the photographs of family and friends, of which four may be sent in, and the letters from home, for which the prison commissioners provide a little wooden rack. But these few exceptions do not touch the tendency of the whole system. The vast majority of men work away mechanically at their mail-making or mail-bag sewing, and have no opportunities such as those of the cleaner or library assistant."

Mr. Hobhouse deems that the most miserable of all the rules is the silence and separation of the prisoners, which, he adds, "brings to bear upon every prisoner temptation to serve more and more from the path of truthfulness and openness of conduct, and to fall into varying degrees of dishonesty, deception and artifice." He says that "hardly any prisoner keeps the absolute rule of silence for a single day of their term; and without detection becomes a liar."

He concludes: "To the upbuilding of a new world out of the ruins of the old, which is the hope and desire of every patriot, the reform of our prisons will be not the least important part. If the evidence of some of those who are passing through these prisons now, may serve to establish the principles by which these institutions may become schools of reformation, instead of places of demoralization and torture, their imprisonment, whatever its other results, will have been in vain."



The lions of Vancouver

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A SENTINEL OF A PACIFIC PORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is many years since the day when the kingfishers chattered and flew to new perches on Brockton Point across the water, and the boys lazily sauntered out of Coal Harbor to now fishing grounds before the advance guard of those hardy men of rod and reel, pick shovel and dump-car, tie and rail and spike, who came down the quiet waters of Buzzard Inlet to found the town, first known as Granville, later and officially as Vancouver.

Today, as then, this mistress of Canada's western rate is distinguished scenically by the two great peaks above the Capilano Valley, across the harbor. In the earliest days of the city some exile from home with no special stretch of imagination discerned in them a likeness to the lions at the base of the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square, and so titling them, "the Lions" these two isolated dominant peaks of the Capilano range have since been called.

Calm and far, forever couchant in alpine majesty, flushing rosy red to the morning sun, violet dark against the afterglow of evening, grayly stern amid the storm clouds when the valley and the harbor below is but a swirling sea of wrack and mist, they dominate Vancouver's harbor as does Table Mountain that of Cape Town or the Rock that of Gibraltar. From almost any point on the town site they crown and finish on the west the great mountain range that closes in the northern horizon, and under whose shelter lies the long length of the harbor from west to east.

They are about the first thing the newcomer is bidden to note as he steps from the train arriving from the East, or coming from another direction from the boat to the dock. To the traveler to the accident they are the last landmark seen as the boat clears Brockton Point and sets fair for the Narrows; and to the one coming from the Far East out of the west they are the first picked up to signalize approach to the metropolis of British Columbia and an outpost of empire over whose harbor gate they appropriately enough keep vigil.

No photograph has ever been able to record the mental impression of height and dignity the "lions" produce upon the beholder. Impressive enough from the city, though from there small in scale, when one crosses to North Vancouver, and gets a fair view across and up the width of the Capilano Valley one has a sense of dominating height and bulk that is not to be rendered by the camera, and which to an artist is one thing above all others that, distinguishing them, is to be recorded.

When to that is added such a typical assemblage of waterside incident, of boom piles, a fisherman's slip, and such craft as in Vancouver's early days at least used to be common enough along its water front, and even yet, under a typical bit of early shore, may still be seen in places a little removed from the march of modern improvement, the resultant picturing is a fair epitome of the unique nature of the place as many who love it well once knew it.

CANADIAN PURCHASING BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—It is believed that further duties will be added to those already being carried out by the

War Purchasing Commission for Canada. Recently created for the purpose of buying supplies for the Department of Militia, the government has decided that the commission should take charge of the purchasing of supplies for all departments of the public service. Now it is contemplated imposing on the commission the reception and inspection of the goods, which has hitherto been carried out by the several departments. The commission is composed of business men.

AERODROMES HIT BY BRITISH AIRMEN

(Continued from page two)

or two. The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is also able to state that there are still two good months left of the campaigning season and if the Germans can be ejected from the old Hindenburg line before that period elapses, and there is no reason why they cannot be, it is fairly safe to say the campaign may be carried on through the winter in the trench warfare of the past.

The situation may develop somewhat similarly to the eastern front where particular zones were strongly fortified and around which battles swayed. In any case the trench warfare will be in a modified form during the coming winter.

It is reliably estimated that the Germans started the present battle with an average battalion strength of 750, as against a full-strength of 850 bayonets. The German battalion strength today is reliably put at 650, possibly 600, and this refers to their 97 divisions between the coast and the Vesle, 25 of which have been used twice.

Naval Bombing Raids

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British Admiralty in its aviation communiqué tonight says:

"During the period of Aug. 26 and 27, 1. Royal Air Force contingents, working with the navy, have carried out successful bombing air raids over Ostend and Zeebrugge. Approximately 13 tons of bombs were dropped with excellent results. Large fires were started. Direct hits were obtained on an anti-aircraft battery and many bursts in the docks were noted. In home waters anti-submarine reconnaissance and offensive patrols have been maintained.

"In engagements with enemy machines two were destroyed and another was driven down out of control. All our machines returned safely.

"In the Aegean, a constant reconnaissance of the Dardanelles has been maintained. Constantinople was bombed on the night of Aug. 27-28 with good results. The aerodrome at Galata and the seaplane base at Gallipoli and Chanak were also heavily bombed by British machines in co-operation with a Greek unit. "Constantinople was again bombed on the night of Aug. 27-28. The attack was directed against the arsenal and dockyards on the Galata-Pera side and the War Office and barracks adjoining on the Stamboul side. One of our machines failed to return."

New German Line

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European

Bureau learns that it is believed that the Germans intend from Lens southward to retire to a line roughly behind the line of La Deule and Du Nord canals. Already, today, south of the Scarpe the Germans are hastily retreating toward this line, with the British close at their heels. In the region south of Quéant the Germans appear to be retiring to the old line of March last.

The Germans offered yesterday the most stubborn resistance, with numerous first-class effectives, including some guards' divisions, but their troops were often found to lack enthusiasm. The American troops in action south of Ypres consisted of certainly not over one full division, but probably less and were under a British commander, but otherwise acting as a complete self-contained unit.

Activities in the Air

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Activities in the air are reported by Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué issued tonight. He says:

"Yesterday and last night 42 tons of bombs were dropped on enemy positions, 19 hostile planes destroyed, seven driven down out of control and four balloons were brought down in flames.

"Ten of ours were missing. "Fair weather and fine visibility enabled our airplanes and balloons to cooperate effectively in the advance of our troops.

"The fighting zone and the enemy's back areas were kept under close observation throughout the day.

"Contact and low flying patrols were carried out all along the battlefield while our artillery machines signaled targets to our guns and reported the effect of their fire."

Sir Robert Borden's Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, has sent the following telegram to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian Army Corps: "Warmest congratulations to yourself and the gallant troops under your command on the magnificent achievement in breaking the famous Drocourt-Quéant line. All Canada recognizes with a thrill of pride and gratitude the tremendous significance of this latest triumph, which must bring dismay to the heart of the enemy. While mourning for those who have fallen, the nation will be inspired by their example to yet greater efforts in emulating the dauntless spirit and determination of the Canadian Army."

General March Gives War Facts
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arrival of Maj.-Gen. William S. Graves and his staff at Vladivostok to take command of all American forces fighting on the

new eastern front, was announced on Wednesday by General March. General Graves took with him from the United States 43 officers and 1388 men who will join the regiments from the Philippines already on the ground.

General March announced that the total embarkation of American soldiers for all fronts, including the Siberian expedition, had passed the 1,600,000 mark Aug. 31.

The chief of staff identified the American unit which participated in the Flanders advance as the thirtieth division, composed of troops from Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

The French advance north of Soissons, resulting in the capture of Tervin, Serny, was participated in by the thirty-second division, composed of Michigan and Wisconsin troops, under Major-General Haan.

General March said it was estimated that more than 250,000 men had landed in France during August. The record for monthly shipment, he added, was 285,000.

Taking up the military situation, General March said the object of the Canadian drive across the old Quéant-Drocourt switch line was Cambrai, which was now within 7½ miles of the British advance, according to official advice.

In the action east of Arras, General March said, the British had crossed the Hindenburg line on an eight-mile front. He added that the maximum advance of the British since the drive started in Picardy extended northward was 14 miles.

On the Flanders front, he said, the enemy is retiring without very severe pressure being brought upon him, and the Flanders salient already has been virtually blotted out.

He pointed out that the main resistance to the allied advance all along the line had been encountered by the British on the Scarpe sector. The rapid French advance south of this sector, he added, was largely due to British successes in overcoming this resistance. This was shown clearly when the French advanced between six and 10 miles on a 25-mile front in one day south of the Somme.

The enemy made efforts to hold the French along the line of the Canal du Nord, but the French have crossed the canal in several places.

In the sector north of Soissons, French and American troops are advancing steadily against a stiffening resistance.

Turning to questions as to the location of various American units, General March said the thirty-ninth division composed of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana troops, was now in process of landing in France, while the thirty-sixth division, composed of Texas and Oklahoma troops, had completed its debarkation. The thirty-fifth division, composed of Missouri and Kansas troops, is stationed in the Vosges. The twenty-seventh division, composed of New York troops, is still in training with the British in Flanders.

QUEBEC FARMERS USE NEW METHODS

Provincial Government Aiding Intensive Farming and Crop Volume Is Being Doubled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Wonderful progress is being made these days by the farmers of the Province of Quebec, and it is conceded on all sides that a new era of prosperity has set in. This is especially true of the rich agricultural districts surrounding Montreal.

In a recent tour, a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor found that antiquated ways of working, in vogue for many generations, were rapidly giving way to up-to-date scientific methods. The whole Province has been divided into 37 districts by the Provincial Government and to each district has been appointed an agricultural expert, holding a degree from an agricultural college.

Recently, so great has the work of these officials become, that each was provided with an assistant, also an agricultural graduate, and a secretary. The duties of these experts comprise visiting the homes of farmers, giving advice on the construction and location of farm buildings, providing information as to what crops were best to be sown on a given farm so as to obtain the best results; and following up and examining the growing crops as the season progressed. So great is the demand for the services of these experts that more will have to be appointed.

The results are gratifying. Formerly in many localities there were large numbers of farms which had been abandoned by their former owners, for the simple reason that they could not work them in such a way as to make them pay; but now, under scientific farming methods, these same farms are being successfully worked, and the demand for them is ever on the increase.

Then the volume of the crops is increasing by leaps and bounds annually. This year, in many localities, it is fully 200 per cent. higher than the figure of two or three years ago. Whereas in many cases farmers were utilizing immense tracts for hay and pasture, they are now going in more and more for intensive farming, having learned how land may be benefited by changing crops from year to year, they have increased the value of their holdings in cases a hundred-fold, and the crops of foodstuffs have been doubled, and even trebled.

By virtue of an arrangement made by the Provincial Government with the manufacturers of motor-driven agricultural machines, it is possible for any farmer in the province now to obtain tractors, and other such farm machinery, practically at cost. Three or four neighboring farmers get together, pool their contributions and buy, say a motor-driven plow, or a threshing machine, or other motor-driven implement. The one machine, capable of doing the work of 15 or 20 men, serves to work the farms of all the members of the "club." This cooperative method is rapidly spreading throughout rural Quebec.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STAMP SALES

PORTLAND, Me.—The total sale of war stamps in Maine for August was \$618,900, according to the state director, Herbert J. Brown. This is a falling off of about one-half from July.

NEW REVENUE BILL IS OF WIDE SCOPE

Decision to Raise \$8,000,000,000 by Taxes Dictated by Policy to Spare Posterity as Far as Possible War's Burdens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In reaching the decision to raise \$8,000,000,000 or one-third of the year's estimated war expenses by taxation, the United States House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means and the Treasury Department adopted the policy that posterity should be spared the burden of the war as much as possible, while at the same time the financial stability of the nation and the nation's business should be safeguarded during the war.

From this standpoint, therefore, the committee in preparing the measure, which has been submitted to the lower House, followed the recommendations given by President Wilson in his revenue address to Congress that the new taxes be of wide "incidence," and took the attitude that those best able to pay should pay the most.

Thus nearly \$5,500,000,000 of the new taxes will be realized from excess and war profits and from individual and corporation taxes. This is extremely significant, as it is no longer possible to say that the profiteers and the wealthy have not been affected by the war. "The committee has endeavored to distribute equitably the new tax burden and to levy the taxes in such a way that the burden should be met by those best able to pay." This, from the report accompanying the bill, indicates the general policy followed by its framers and supported by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

The major portion of the \$8,000,000,000 to be raised under the new law will come from taxes on incomes, excess and war profits, luxuries, and semi-luxuries. Every source along these lines was tapped and made to contribute its fair share to the war chest of the government. The taxes on liquor and tobacco were largely increased, the former doubled. To go farther would, in the opinion of the committee, tend to stop sales and defeat the revenue purpose of the government.

Every pocketbook will be affected. The burden is heavy, but not so heavy as that experienced for the past four years by the allies of the United States. No one, the committee believes, will doubt the necessity for the taxes in almost every instance. The only question for debate is that of distribution.

The bill will be called up next Friday, and general debate will, as far as possible, be dispensed with. Chairman Kitchen will immediately take up amendments that may be offered, the aim being to get rid of the bill in 10 days or two weeks at the outset. While the bill is before the House, the Senate Finance Committee will hold hearings and scrutinize the text of the bill as presented to the House on Tuesday. The probability now is that the revenue measure will be finally disposed of by Congress and sent to the President before the November elections.



After Exercise "BO-RAXO"!

IT is important that the skin be cleansed after active exercise. Merely soaping over the surface is not enough. A thorough cleansing is most desirable.

MULE 20 TEAM

BO RAXO

Bath and Toilet Powder

cleanses in this thorough, satisfactory way because its rich lather contains Borax. The Borax gets after the dirt, removes it and leaves the skin free and comfortable. Golfers and tennis players enjoy its thorough cleansing properties.

At All Dealers

Sold in individual sifter-top cans. More economical than soap. Two sizes.

15c and 30c



Luxury and Economy Combined
Mattresses last longer, are sweeter and cleaner, sleeping hours are more comfortable on beds equipped with
QUILTED MATTRESS PROTECTORS
Conscientiously and expertly made of two pieces of heavy bleached white muslin, both sides quilted, with dainty snow-white wadding of the best grade between. Soft, springy, sanitary.
They can be washed easily without losing their light, fluffy texture or their attractive whiteness.
Look for this trade-mark and thus avoid "Seconds," damaged or "Just as Good" pads sold under other labels.
Sold in all high-class Department Stores
EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY, 15 Laight Street, New York City

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

BASEBALL TEAMS
READY FOR GAME

World Series Baseball Contest
Originally Scheduled for Wednesday Takes Place This Afternoon at Chicago Park

PROBABLE LINEUP FOR TODAY'S GAME

CHICAGO	BOSTON
Black, rf.	Hooper, rf.
Holmes, ss.	Shane, ss.
Mann, 1b.	Strunk, 1b.
Packer, cf.	Ruth, cf.
Merkle, 3b.	Melvin, 3b.
Deal, 2b.	Thomas, 2b.
Pick, 2b.	Scott, 2b.
Killifer, c.	Schlag, c.
Vaughn, p.	Mays, p.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Ill.—Conditions permitting, the first game of the World Series of 1918, originally scheduled to take place Wednesday afternoon at Comiskey Park, between the Chicago Cubs, champions of the National League, and the Boston Red Sox, champions of the American League, will be played here this afternoon, beginning at 2:30.

Early Wednesday morning, it began to rain, but the diamond was covered with canvas, and the groundkeeper stated that if it ceased to rain by noon, the game could be played as scheduled; but as the rain continued, the management announced about noon that the game would not be played until today. That will mean that the game originally scheduled for today will be carried over to Friday with Friday's game being moved up to Saturday.

Both teams regretted that the opening game had to be postponed, as they were ready for the contest, having held practices at the park on the previous afternoon. The opening contest of one of these series is always the hardest on the players, and they are anxious to get it over with. The fans also expressed regret that the game had to be postponed, although many who had not expected to be able to take in one of the games in this city, were pleased, as it meant that one of the games would be played in this city on Saturday, and thus give them a chance to see that contest.

Optimism prevailed at the training quarters of the Boston club. The fact that Fred Thomas, the third baseman of the Red Sox who left the team to join the sailors at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, had been granted a furlough and would be able to take his place in the Boston line-up added to their confidence. As he is a much better player than Coffey or Cochran, his presence is sure to strengthen the American League champions at a very important position. While no official announcement was made as to who would be the Boston battery, it was still predicted that Mays would start in the box with Bush as alternate and Schanz behind the bat.

The Chicago team took things quietly Wednesday afternoon and appeared to be as confident as ever of taking the opening game. Manager Mitchell had a good talk with his players. Vaughn still seems to have the call for the pitching assignment with Tyler second choice, despite the fact that the latter has had World Series experience.

CAMP UPTON TO
SEND ATHLETES

Capt. Frank Glick Decides to
Have Yaphank Cantonment
Represented in A. A. U. Meet

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That Camp Upton will be represented by some of its best track and field athletes in the annual championship track and field meet of the A. A. U., is definitely announced now, and Capt. Frank Glick, athletic officer in charge, is to hold trials to determine which men will be sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Chicago, to compete in the games which are to be held there, Sept. 20, 21 and 22.

When it was first announced that the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States was to hold its championship meet at the Great Lakes Station, instead of at Philadelphia, as originally planned, Captain Glick announced that Camp Upton would probably not be represented; but the change of place has resulted in so many of the army and navy teams being entered for the meet, that Captain Glick has decided to have the Yaphank cantonment represented.

Camp Upton has a number of star athletes, and it is expected that the team which is finally selected will be able to hold its own with the other army and navy teams. Captain Glick, who is the former Princeton University all-around athlete star, has turned out some splendid teams during the past year, and it is freely predicted that the Camp Upton contingent to the A. A. U. meet will be fully up to the standard of the other teams sent out from that camp.

FOOTBALL AT MINEOLA

MINEOLA, L. I.—William Wall, athletic officer at the Hazelhurst aviation field, who coached at New York University and Boston University, has issued a call for football candidates, and already has several elevens practicing. On account of Mineola men leaving for other fields daily, Coach Wall will have to develop several candidates for each position. Many college gridiron stars are among the aviators now here.

ENTRIES CLOSE FOR
SERVICE CARNIVAL

BOSTON, Mass.—It was announced at the last meeting of the War Service Day Committee of the Boston War Camp Community Service that entries for the athletic events to be held in connection with the big carnival on Saturday would close Wednesday.

Lieutenant L. Little of navy headquarters, G. V. Brown, director of athletics; Hugh McGrath and Lieutenant Mathewson of Camp Devens will have charge of the athletic program. It was voted to invite all Grand Army veterans to attend the War Service Day in uniform, and a special section will be reserved for them. Veterans who have returned from France have been invited.

A feature of the carnival will be an exhibition drill of the Radio School students under the direction of Commander N. B. Ayer. It is also expected that airplanes will fly over the field. The aviators may distribute copies of songs, which will be rendered by members of the War Camp Community Service.

STRONG ELEVEN
FOR MINNESOTA

Coach H. L. Williams Issues
Call for Candidates and Outlines Benefits of Game—
Several Veterans Remain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Practice for the 1918 football season at the University of Minnesota will open on Northrop Field Sept. 15, and Coach H. L. Williams has issued his call for candidates to report at that time, taking occasion in his letter to veterans and new men to call attention to the service the gridiron sport has been in developing men for the army and navy.

"Every energy and every resource in the land is being directed to the accomplishment of one great object—the winning of the war," Coach Williams' letter said. "If football has been preserved in the colleges it is because it has shown its worth as a training school for fighters and for the development of those qualities that make a man more valuable to his country in this emergency."

"There are no better soldiers and no more invincible fighters in the world than the American college football players now on the fields of France. At Minnesota we look with just pride at the record of our football men. Of the great squad of 1916 which only two years ago put Minnesota football at the top, every man, regular and substitute, is now in the United States army, navy or marines as an officer. It was Albert Baston, leader of that great team—the best that ever represented Minnesota—who was also one of the leaders of the United States marines at Chateau Thierry, where the Germans were held back in their drive toward Paris."

"There is no better course of training for an officer in the army than on the football field. In coming out for football you should realize that you are not only participating in the sport and serving your college by holding up her prestige against Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. You are fitting yourself for more efficient service to your country."

"We call on you to fill up the ranks. The former members of the team are almost all gone, and the responsibility rests with you to take their places."

Captain N. W. Kingsley, '20, full-back last season, will be here on the fifteenth for the opening practice. Kingsley developed from an inexperienced man into a good line-plunger and a first rate forward passer last season. Backfield material this year promises to be more plentiful than candidates for the line, and it is possible that he will be moved to one of the end positions. N. A. Arntson, '20, quarterback, also will be a valuable man left in school. He is in the training camp for intercollegiate officers at Fort Sheridan, but will be sent back to Minnesota to finish his course and drill undergraduates. He is a heady field captain and was the fastest backfield runner on the 1917 eleven. Other veterans who will be on the squad are H. L. Williams Jr., '20, son of the coach, a good center developed from an inexperienced man last season; E. W. Lampl, '20, a good halfback, and T. Johnson, guard last season. There is some question as to the eligibility of Lampl and D. L. Johnson, '19, another veteran guard.

It will be difficult until after the opening of school to size up other prospects, as many of the men now counted on may not return. Some of those counted on, however, are A. T. Tomasek, '19, who was in school last season but was ineligible, and who is one of the best players ever developed in the St. Paul Central High school; F. W. Jordan, '19, a big man who played tackle a short time last year; M. L. Gilmore, '21, a freshman of last season who made good gains in practice against the varsity as a half and quarter-back; J. B. Vail, '22, a heavy lineman who should make good; L. O. Doyle, '21, a short but heavy guard who won his letter last season, and A. Miszewski, '21, a fairly good end or tackle who played as an enlisted man last season. Several other men on last season's freshman eleven are expected to be back and to make good.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Navy and Army baseball teams will meet at the Polo Grounds, Sunday, Sept. 15, to play for the championship of the United States and the entire gate receipts will be donated to the Red Cross fund. Assistant Paymaster H. W. Dawson, the athletic director of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Lieut. P. H. Jones, at Camp Merritt, will have charge of the game.

Richard Marquard, the Brooklyn National's left-handed pitcher, has joined the Armed Guard team, and will be eligible to compete for the sailors. On the Army team will be G. B. Whitted, Benjamin Tincup, R. Bressler and McGaffigan. C. D. Stengel will play with the sailors and so will D. J. Hickman, Jr., and Harry Hellman.

SOLDIERS TO PLAY BASEBALL
LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—There will be plenty of baseball played among the soldiers here while the weather holds out. A large supply of baseball material, the gift of President C. A. Comiskey of the Chicago American League Baseball Club, has arrived in camp.

ONE MINOR LEAGUE
FINISHES SEASON

International Baseball Championship Pennant Is Won by Toronto—Future Outlook for This Organization Is Bright

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
(Final Standing)

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	87	39	.690
Birmingham	84	39	.682
Baltimore	75	52	.591
Newark	64	62	.504
Rochester	61	60	.504
Buffalo	53	68	.438
Hamilton	38	76	.333
Jersey City	30	93	.244

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That there is a bright future ahead of the New International League of Professional Baseball Clubs when it puts teams in the field for its second annual championship pennant race is the opinion of those who followed the playing of its first championship season this summer. This league was formed to succeed the International League when it decided to discontinue playing on account of the war, and the clubs which made up the new circuit were well pleased with the result of their race, especially when the conditions which prevailed during the past summer were taken into consideration.

This league was the only professional minor league organization to play through the season up to the time that the work-or-flight rule as applied to professional baseball players was put into effect. In doing this some of the club owners were called upon to lose money; but they showed their earnestness by making their financial sacrifice that the league might continue as a whole. As a result this league is bound to have a bright future ahead of it when it again takes the field.

The league was greatly handicapped at the very start of its season on account of not having sufficient time in which to make necessary preparations. Midway in the season one or two of the clubs in the circuit were hard pressed to keep going, and later a third found itself confronted by many difficulties, but all three kept on and later the Syracuse club was transferred to Hamilton where it finished the season.

The championship pennant was won by the Toronto club, that city having also won in 1917. The 1918 champions finished with a better percentage than in 1917, as they won 87 and lost 39 games for a percentage of .690 as against .604 in 1917. Four of the other clubs in this year's race were also in the old league in 1917. Baltimore, which finished third this year, finished in the same position last season; Newark finished in a tie for fourth this summer and was fourth last year; Rochester was also in the fourth-place tie this year, but finished fifth last year, and Buffalo finished sixth, the same as in 1917.

Birmingham, Hamilton and Jersey City were three clubs represented this year which were not in the old circuit. The first named did finely and put up a great battle for the pennant finishing only 1½ games behind the winner. Hamilton did not do very well finishing seventh, while Jersey City finished in last position.

One of the interesting features of the season's race to those who managed the league was the way the Canadian fans followed the doings of the Toronto club. Canada has been in the war from the start and many of its men are fighting; but those who have remained at home have followed the playing of the Toronto team with great enthusiasm and the attendance at the games has been very large for this league, no less than 10,000 persons having thronged the park on more than one occasion. The officials of the league believe that this shows professional baseball has a very useful place as a recreative sport even in war times.

J. H. Farrell, president of the league, has issued a statement in which he says:

"When the government decides that the resumption of the sport is conducive to the recreation of the people and sanctions and ratifies its resumption, we hope to see the efforts of the present club owners substantially appreciated by their friends and neighbors in their respective cities."

"We willingly and gladly suspend operations for the period of the war."

NAVY AND ARMY TO
COMPETE FOR TITLE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Navy and Army baseball teams will meet at the Polo Grounds, Sunday, Sept. 15, to play for the championship of the United States and the entire gate receipts will be donated to the Red Cross fund. Assistant Paymaster H. W. Dawson, the athletic director of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Lieut. P. H. Jones, at Camp Merritt, will have charge of the game.

Richard Marquard, the Brooklyn National's left-handed pitcher, has joined the Armed Guard team, and will be eligible to compete for the sailors. On the Army team will be G. B. Whitted, Benjamin Tincup, R. Bressler and McGaffigan. C. D. Stengel will play with the sailors and so will D. J. Hickman, Jr., and Harry Hellman.

SOLDIERS TO PLAY BASEBALL
LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—There will be plenty of baseball played among the soldiers here while the weather holds out. A large supply of baseball material, the gift of President C. A. Comiskey of the Chicago American League Baseball Club, has arrived in camp.

NEW YORK'S BEST
ATHLETES TO RUN

Seventeen Metropolitan Track Stars Invited to Compete in United States Championships

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While no positive selections have yet been made, it has been determined that a team of 17 athletes will represent the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. in the annual United States track and field and all-around championships, which will be held at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Chicago, Sept. 20, 21 and 23.

President F. W. Rubien of the local association has communicated with the following athletes to ascertain whether they would be able to make the trip to Chicago in the event they were selected by the national championship committee:

P. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C.; Jack Sellers, Patrick McDonald, Matthew McGrath and John Fritts of the New York A. C.; Leo Labowitz and John Hellum, Pastime A. C.; George Bronder, United States School of Military Aeronautics at Princeton; David Politzer, Mohawk A. C.; Egon Erickson, Bronx Church House; C. C. Shaughnessy, Federal Rendezvous; George Dornell, William Gordon, Charles Pores, A. G. Desch, J. Breckley and Kenneth Caldwell of the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station.

PICKUPS

Edward Ainsmith, star catcher of the Washington Americans, plans to get into the aviation service of the United States.

Clarence Walker, center fielder for the Philadelphia Athletics this summer, has been ordered to report for the army draft.

William Coughlin, former captain of the Detroit Americans and, during the past three seasons, manager of the Scranton team of the New York State League, has been recommended for an active position in France.

C. B. Adams, pitcher for the Pittsburgh Nationals, has been assured by President Barney Dreyfuss of the club that he will be offered a Pittsburgh contract when major league baseball is again resumed. Adams was one of the veterans who was brought up from the minors after the work-or-flight ruling was issued, and made a fine record.

Tom Clarke, the veteran major league catcher, has been very fortunate in a baseball way this summer. He was released by the Cincinnati Reds, but was signed by the New York Americans as a coach. He soon lost this position, but was picked up by the Chicago Nationals, and is now eligible for a part of the World Series money. His case is somewhat similar to that of Outfielder Wilhoit of the New York Giants last year.

It is interesting to note that the two Philadelphia major league clubs furnished players who were big factors in getting the Chicago Cubs and Boston Red Sox into this year's World Series. The Cubs secured Outfielder Paskert and Catcher Killifer from the Philadelphia Nationals, in addition to Pitcher G. C. Alexander, who pitched a game or two for them before he went into the United States Army; while the Red Sox secured Pitcher Bush, Catcher Schanz, First Baseman Melvin and Outfielder Strunk from the Philadelphia Americans.

REPUBLICANS PLAN
FALL CAMPAIGN

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
Leaves Wires

CHICAGO, Ill.—Organized efforts are under way to harmonize the activities of the Republican party in the fall congressional elections. John D. Mangum, chairman of the Republican state committee of Michigan, was chosen president of the new association of Republican state chairmen at a meeting of state leaders here on Monday, at which Will Hays, national chairman, presided. Raymond Benjamin, California, was chosen vice-chairman and G. L. Tait, Maryland, secretary.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS SUSPENDED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

EUGENE, Ore.—The University of Oregon has suspended intercollegiate athletic relations for the period of the war, in order that students shall devote all time to war work and war athletics. A request from Huzo Bezek, director of athletics, last year that he be released from continuing his contract this year, was granted.

BASKETBALL MEN TO MEET

CHICAGO, Ill.—L. J. Cooke, of the University of Minnesota, secretary of the Western Intercollegiate Conference Basketball Association, has announced that the annual meeting of the association will be held in this city on Sept. 14. The meeting has been called to arrange schedules for the current year, and to select officials for the different games.

MULFORD BREAKS RECORD

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—Ralph Mulford, before a crowd of 20,000 persons here won the 100-lap autumn classic automobile race on the Uniontown speedway in 1h. 10m. 11.17s., maintaining an average speed of 87½ miles an hour, a world's record for the distance.

PRISON SENTENCE
FOR L. B. NAGLER

Former Assistant Secretary of State of Wisconsin Given Thirty Months for Utterances Attacking War Activities

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
Leaves Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Louis B. Nagler, former Assistant Secretary of State for the State of Wisconsin, who recently was convicted under the Espionage Act in consequence of utterances attacking the war activities of the American Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., has been sentenced to a term of 30 months in the federal prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Pending hearing on an appeal at the October term of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, he will be under bond in the amount of \$7500.

Nagler was tried in the Federal Court for the Western District of Wisconsin at Eau Claire, before Judge Evan Evans of Chicago, acting as judge for that district. The case attracted widespread attention, not only because of the political prominence of the defendant, but by reason of the slander alleged against the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., and the raising of the question whether remarks attacking such organizations came within the law regarding unpatriotic utterances in general.

Judge Evans held, in overruling a motion to quash the indictment, that Section 3 of the Espionage Act applies to the Red Cross, and rendered a lengthy opinion, setting forth the status of the Red Cross as an auxiliary of the military establishment. Nagler was found guilty by a jury composed of farmers and country merchants.

In pronouncing sentence on Nagler at Madison, Judge Evans said: "Your sentence has given me a great deal of trouble. There are many things that pull at the heartstrings. You are educated. You have held an office of high trust. It would be improper for me not to impose sentence on you when I have imposed a prison sentence on many ignorant men for making disloyal remarks. The jury has found you guilty, and the evidence justified the verdict. If men high in places of trust make remarks of this character and are not punished, it would not be fair. I, therefore, pass a sentence of 30 months in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth."

A motion for a new trial was denied. The defendant's attorneys pleaded that the words on which he had been convicted were used in the heat of debate. This argument, however, was met by the contention of the government that words used by men in high political position have an influence which cannot be overlooked.

MEN PLEDGED TO LOSE NO TIME

PORTLAND, Me.—Dr. George E. Tompkinson of the national service section of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, in addressing the men of the rolling mills of the Cumberland Shipbuilding Company, Tuesday, advised them to drive every trouble-maker out of town. The men pledged themselves at the conclusion of the address not to lose an hour's time during the war.

GARDENS FOR SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—War farms and gardens cultivated by soldiers at 13 training camps and cantonments are shown in reports today to have reached an acreage of 2143 acres, producing hay, corn and truck. Fresh vegetables grown on the camp farms are used in the soldiers' mess.

MAINE WORK FOR Y. W. C. A. FUND

PORTLAND, Me.—Preliminary arrangements for the campaign to raise Maine's apportionment of the fund for war work were made here Tuesday at a meeting of the county chairmen of the Young Women's Christian Association war work council.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY UNIT

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—At a special meeting of the board of trustees of

Norwich University, here, it was decided to change the status of the university from a unit of the reserve officers training corps, to that of a students army training corps. This complies with the request of the War Department. Under the change, the students will have the same benefits received by students at other colleges having such units, in addition to the training made possible by the long military experience of the institution.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Tasker Lowndes Oddie, former governor of Nevada, who, as a dry candidate, is running for the second time as the Republican nominee for the state governorship, is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., having first gone to Nevada in 1898, in the employ of the New York firm of Anson Phelps Stokes. He was educated in the public schools of East Orange, N. J., and later obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree at New York University. Former Governor Oddie has the distinction of having been one of the early developers of the Tonopah mines in Nevada. Of late years, also, he has devoted himself to mining operations. Mr. Oddie served as District Attorney of Nye County, Nevada, from 1900 to 1902, and two years later was elected as a member of the State Senate, a position which he held for four years. He was elected to the governorship of the state in 1910. Prominent as a mason, the former governor has taken the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. He is also a Knight Templar and a Shriner.

The Hon. Franklin Darius Hale, former United States Consul at Huddersfield, Eng., having resigned his position, is now a resident of Lunenburg, Vt. Mr. Hale has had a long public career. He has held every town office in Lunenburg, and represented Lunenburg in the State Legislature in 1884, 1898 and 1900. In 1886 he was a state senator from Essex County, and in 1892 was elected auditor of the State. He was reelected in 1894 and 1896. He was chairman of the United States Government Townsite Board of Oklahoma City in 1891, and was chief clerk to the Military Governor of Cuba in 1899-1900. In October, 1902, Mr. Hale was appointed to the consular service as representative of the United States Government at Coaticook, Can., which position he held for six years. Then he was transferred to Charlotte, N. H., and later was transferred to Trinidad and Huddersfield.

Lieut. Commander Alvin Hovey-King, U. S. N., supervising cost inspector for the navy at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company's plants at Fore River and Squantum, Mass., who has been detached from that duty by an order from the Secretary of the Navy, following an appointment to an important financial mission in England, came to Boston in 1915 as accounting officer at the navy yard. When the United States entered the war he was placed in charge of the organization of the reserve pay corps for the first naval district. In connection with these duties he also served as president of the examining and eligibility boards for the pay corps. Besides his duties in the cost and inspection department at Fore River and Squantum, he was also engaged in the organization of similar inspection for the Electric Boat Company, the Bath Iron Works, and numerous repair yards in the first and second naval districts.

André Pierre Gabriel Amédée Tardieu, who now holds the office of high commissioner of the Franco-American War Corporation, is well known in France as the editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes, the leading periodical for literary reviews. For some time he has been looked upon as an authority on international affairs, having had practical diplomatic experience as attaché at Berlin in 1897, and as secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1898. Another political office which he has held is that of secretary to the Council of Ministers from 1899 to 1902. A number of publications dealing with France and her alliances, the Algeciras affair, Agadir, the United States, and others, have come from his pen. He holds the rank of Officier de la Légion d'Honneur.

CHILE TAKES OVER
GERMAN STEAMERS

Machinery on Ships Interned in Republic's Ports Is Destroyed by Their Crews—Guards Are Placed Aboard the Vessels

VALPARAISO, Chile.—The destruction of the machinery on the German steamships interned in Chilean ports by their crews is being given serious consideration by the Chilean Government. The authorities have directed that extraordinary vigilance be taken to prevent the Germans from sinking their vessels and the government has announced that the Germans will be held responsible for the damage done.

A Cabinet council has been summoned to consider the situation. At the port of Corral, in Valdivia, the crews of the German steamers Rhodopis, 6975 tons gross, the Ramesses, 7127 tons gross, the Sisak, 4608 tons gross, and the Sebara, 4637 tons gross, blew up the boilers and destroyed the engines and winches. In Valparaíso harbor the sailors on the German steamship York, 8900 tons gross, were seen on Tuesday to be throwing overboard vital parts of the machinery. Chilean guards were then placed aboard to prevent the crew from sinking the vessel.

The machinery and other vital parts of the German steamers anchored off Antofagasta were destroyed by dynamite. The machinery on all the German vessels interned in Chilean ports, with the exception of three steamships chartered by the Chilean Government, has now been rendered useless. The authorities have taken over all the German steamers to prevent the Germans from sinking them and blocking the harbors.

Chile has maintained diplomatic relations with Germany and in general observed a neutral attitude throughout the war. In common with other South American nations, however, she has expressed sympathy with the aims of the United States.

There apparently was some friction between the Chilean foreign office and the German diplomatic authorities during the summer over the proposed leasing of three German ships by Chile but the current dispatches indicate that their taking over has finally been arranged. In general there has been little consideration of the possibility of Chile breaking relations with Germany, as this has been thought unlikely, but the action of the commanders of the German vessels now reported has created a situation which is likely to cause the course of events to be followed closely in such a connection.

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of CONSERVATION

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

LONDON MONEY
MARKET NORMAL

More Than Enough Floating
Credit to Go Round—Im-
proved Sales of National War
Bonds Shown in Receipts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Reports from the London money market during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 10, show that with the turn of the month-end behind it, the position has resumed its normal state of general monetary ease. It is, of course, doubtful at the present time whether the term normal can be applied to any condition in the financial world today, when everything pertaining to finance is so very abnormal when compared with peace-time conditions. However, if this factor is not lost sight of, a description of the market as normal once more is as near the actual state of affairs as it is possible to attain. That is to say, there has been more than enough floating credit to go round, with the result that overnight transactions have been arranged at 2 per cent. or under, and a considerable amount of business has been done at 2 1/2 per cent. With the holiday conditions now existing, a change in the financial atmosphere is considered not likely to occur for some weeks.

The position of the Bank of England shows improvement in its statement for Wednesday last. For the first time in a goodly number of weeks, there is a diminution in the note circulation instead of an increase, although, to be sure, such diminution is not very large, being only £92,000. There is also a substantial addition to the bank's bullion stock, no less than £433,000 less, and "other deposits" are £5,679,000. The ratio of reserve at 17.16 per cent compares favorably with 16.36 of the previous week.

The revenue and expenditure statement of the Exchequer for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 3, gives the receipts at £14,013,000, and the outgoings at £10,265,000. On the revenue side just under £6,000,000 came from excess profits taxes and £3,220,000 from income tax with £1,390,000 from miscellaneous sources, which latter makes a total of nearly £6,000,000 more than the budget estimate under this heading. The improved sales of national war bonds is reflected in the total receipts for the week of £14,013,000. War savings certificates brought in only £900,000 and £2,833,000 of other debt was raised. There was canceled of "other debt" £1,927,000, while £1,000,000 was applied to the depreciation fund. The amount of outstanding treasury bills was reduced by £9,332,000 of the bills being repaid on maturity.

Among the foreign exchanges the interesting feature this week is again the Italian rate which has dropped 3 lire to 37.05. The Dutch and Scandinavian rates are all slightly lower against London, but Madrid and the Swiss check have moved in London's favor.

The stock exchange, despite the long bank holiday week end, has shown considerable animation, the improved tone of the war news providing an effective stimulus. Speculative shares have been much inquired for and gilt-edged securities have also had attention. The mining share department has shared in the general cheerfulness, but the rubber share section, although the tone remains firm, has not been so active.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

Armour & Co. will build a nine-story cooler and storage plant in Chicago to cost \$1,500,000.

Total authorized capital of oil companies chartered in United States in August approximated \$22,000,000, compared with about \$25,000,000 in July. The number of companies incorporated in two months was 115.

In the bullion trade opinion is expressed that the United States Government will soon regulate the sale of gold bars at assay offices to assure preservation of the nation's gold reserve and to uphold foreign exchange.

The form of contract under which the United States Government will pay nearly \$1,000,000,000 rental every year to railroads under federal control has been approved finally by Director-General McAdoo and representatives of leading railroads, and will be offered to the companies for signing within a few days.

The Journal of the American Bankers Association favors reserve banks raising their rediscount rates to compel member banks to curtail their credits to non-essential industries by in turn advancing their rates. At present the Treasury Department opposes such action, because dearer money would interfere with the sale of the next Liberty bond issue to those who pay for bonds by borrowing from banks.

STOCKS RISE IN AMSTERDAM

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The favorable Entente allied war news caused a general advance on the stock exchange here, yesterday, with lively dealings in American securities. All Entente exchange rates were appreciably higher. The dollar has risen in three days from 1.92 to 2.03. The exchange rates of the Central Powers have declined.

SEARS-ROEBUCK SALES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s sales in August were \$13,874,722, an increase of \$2,575,538, or 32.3 per cent. For the eight months sales amounted to \$115,930,320, an increase of \$5,005,335, or 7.4 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market			
	Open	High	Low
Am Beet Sugar	70 7/8	70 7/8	70 7/8
Am Can	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Car	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am H & L	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Loco	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am Smelters	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am Steel	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am T & T	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Anaconda	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Atchafalpa	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
A G & W	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Baldwin Loco	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Balt & Ohio	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Beth Steel	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Beth 8 1/2 pfd	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Can Pac	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Can Leather	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Ches & O	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
C M & St P	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
C R I & P	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
C R I & P 6 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
C R I & P 7 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Chino	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Corn Prod	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Cruible Steel	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Mo Pac	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Erle	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Gen Electric	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Gen Motors	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Gt Nor	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Gt Nor pfd	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Inspiration	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Int Marine	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
I M M pfd	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Kennecott	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Max Motor	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Mex Pet	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Midvale	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Mo Pac	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
N Y C H & H	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
No Pacific	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Pacific	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Pierced-Arrow	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Ray Cons	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Reading	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Rep Iron & Steel	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
So Pacific	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
So Railway	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Studebaker	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Texas Co	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Union Pacific	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
U S Rubber	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
U S Steel	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
U S Steel pfd	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Utah Copper	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Western Union	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Westinghouse	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Willis-Over	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Total sales	556,300		

LIBERTY BONDS			
	Open	High	Low
Lib Ln 2 1/2's	101.34	101.54	101.34
Lib Ln 3's	94.80	94.76	94.80
Lib Ln 4's	94.46	94.46	94.40
Lib Ln 4 1/2's	94.50	94.76	94.40
Lib Ln 4 1/2's	94.48	94.58	94.40
Lib 3d 4 1/2's	95.06	95.02	95.00

FOREIGN BONDS			
	Open	High	Low
Am For Secs 5's	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2
Anglo-French 5's	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Argentine 5's	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Lyons 5's	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Marcellus 5's	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Paris 5's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
French Rep 5's	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
I. Crispin 5's	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Un King 5's	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

(Wednesday's Market)			
	Open	High	Low
Am Tel	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
A A Chem com	101.34	101.54	101.34
Am Wool com	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Zinc	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Arizona com	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
A G & W	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Booth Fish	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Boston Elev	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Boston & Me	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Butte & Sup	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Cal & Ariz	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Cal & Hecla	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Copper Range	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Davis Daily	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
East Butte	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Fairbanks	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Granby	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Greene-Can	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
I. Crispin	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Isle Royale	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Mass Daily	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
May-Oil	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Miami	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mohawk	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
N Y N H & H	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Norfolk	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Old Dominion	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Oscoda	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Pond Creek	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Shannon	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Swift	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
United Fruit	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
United Shoe	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
U S Smelting	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Utah Cons	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

NEW YORK CURB

(Wednesday's Market)			
	Bid	Asked	
A B C Metal	11 1/2	11 1/2	
Atria Explos	11 1/2	11 1/2	
Barnett O & G	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Bid Ledger	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Boston & Mont	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Buff Detroit	4 1/2	4 1/2	
California	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Calumet & Jer	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Cash Boy	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Chas Motors	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Cont Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Con Copper	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Cowden & Co	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Emerson	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Federal Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	
First Nat Cop	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Goldfield Cons	20 1/2	20 1/2	
Greene Mining	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Hecla Mining	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Houston Oil	78 1/2	78 1/2	
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Jerome Verde	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Jumbo	11 1/2	11 1/2	
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Lake Torp Boat	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Magna Co	29 1/2	29 1/2	
Marb	1 1/2	1 1/2	
McKlin Dam	43 1/2	43 1/2	
Merritt	21 1/2	21 1/2	
Midwest Oil	94 1/2	94 1/2	
Midwest Refining	110 1/2	110 1/2	
Okmulgee	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Peerless	16 1/2	16 1/2	
Sapulpa Ref	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Sequoia Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Standard Motor	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Stanton	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Submarine Boat	18 1/2	18 1/2	
Texas	3 1/2	3 1/2	
United Motors	35 1/2	35 1/2	
Un Verde Ext	37 1/2	37 1/2	
U S Steam	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Victoria	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Wright Martin	8 1/2	8 1/2	

LUMBER OUTPUT GREATER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The West Coast Lumbermen's Association reports the cut of 127 mills in the last week was \$1,947,561 feet, an excess of 728,561 feet, or nearly 1 per cent above the previous week, which had been a record one.

PROFIT-TAKING
IN STOCK MARKET

Profit-taking was in evidence from the opening of the securities markets Wednesday. The selling was not urgent at any time, and quick rallies occurred occasionally. The steel stocks again were prominent. American Steel Foundries and Bethlehem Steel were strong at times. U. S. Steel's course was irregular. The copper issues were active and moderately strong, American Smelting showing a good gain. There were reactions in this group, as well as throughout the list toward the close, and net losses extended from a small fraction to 2 points. Losses of a point or more were sustained by Canadian Pacific, Gulf, Central Leather, Crucible and Texas Company.

Massachusetts Electric preferred and Gorton-Pew were weak features of the Boston market.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 4

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—C. F. Snow, of Smith, Her-
rick Shoe Co.; Essex.
Atlanta, Ga.—Gordon P. Kiser, of Kiser & Co.; Sea Shore.
Baltimore, Md.—R. Meyers, of D. Meyers & Sons; U. S.
Beaumont, Tex.—F. H. Michaelis; U. S.
Charlotte, N. C.—H. E. Payne, of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—L. Rosenbaum; U. S.
Chicago—D. W. Saifer and E. Weisburg; Essex.
Cincinnati, O.—A. Levy, of Charles Meiss Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Detroit, Mich.—C. E. Smith; Tour.
Goldsboro, N. C.—Lionel Weil; U. S.
Kansas City, Mo.—B. F. Elliot, of Elliot Shoe Co.; U. S.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. W. Stewart, of Stewart, Dame & Co.; Essex.
Memphis, Tenn.—Max A. Weiss; Essex.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.
New York City—W. A. Bowman of Philadelphia—A. Davidson; U. S.
Philadelphia—George De Cou, of De Cou Bros.; U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. J. Lang, of H. J. Lang & Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Bibro, of Frank & Seder, Essex.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—R. Epstein; Essex.
Reno, Nev.—W. A. Brand, of Brand Shoe Co.; 89 Bedford Street.
San Francisco—H. Cohnreich, of H. Cohnreich & Co.; Avery.
Selmah, Ala.—Albert Meyer, of Meyer & Elkan; Avery.
St. Louis—Meyer Swope, of Swope Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French, of Geo. R. French & Sons; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Montreal, Que., Can.—E. A. Whiteley; Essex.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here Wednesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.	35.70	35.75	35.62	35.65
Dec.	35.85	35.85	35.30	35.40
Jan.	35.40	35.70	34.15	34.29
March	35.60	35.62	34.06	34.10
May	35.60	35.60	34.03	34.03

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices here Wednesday ranged:

BUSINESS IS GOOD

CHICAGO, Ill.—Current incidents in connection with the reports from the war have given further confidence in the general business situation of the West, although various interests are confronted with a further shortage of labor. The prospect of a termination of the war within the next year offsets to a considerable extent any apprehension with regard to the new draft law which unanimously will have the effect of curtailing still further some lines of trade on account of the depletion in the ranks of available male help.

COPPER MINING LABOR AID

BOSTON, Mass.—The growing scarcity of mining help in the copper fields of Lake Superior has called forth government action in that the Ordnance Department at Washington is causing questionnaires to be sent to various copper companies at the lake calling for an exact statement of the numbers of both male and female help now employed, how many workers have been taken through the draft or otherwise in the last 12 months, and an estimate of the number necessary to bring operations up to capacity.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Wednesday's Market)				
Reported by C. F. Patten & G. W. Eddy, Inc.				
Form—	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	1.54 1/2	1.56 1/2	1.54 1/2	1.55 1/2
Oct.	1.57 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.56 1/2	1.56 1/2
Nov.	1.54 1/2	1.56 1/2	1.54 1/2	1.55 1/2
Oats—				
Sept.	70 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 3/4
Oct.	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Nov.	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74
Pork—				
Sept.	43.00	42.75	43.00	
Oct.	43.45	43.25	43.45	
Lard—				
Sept.	27.00	26.85	27.00	
Oct.	26.87	26.70	26.85	

LOCAL BANK CALL

BOSTON, Mass.—Bank Commissioner Thorndike of Massachusetts has issued a call for statements of the condition of state banks and trust companies as of Aug. 31.

MOTOR STOCK INCREASED

DOVER, Del.—A certificate was filed here with the Secretary of State by the General Motors Corporation, increasing its capital stock from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,0

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Children's Clothes of
Long Ago

From the book, "Colonial Virginia, People and Customs," by Mary Stanard, we find what the children of George Washington's time wore. Shortly after he married Mrs. Custis, he ordered from London for the Master Custis, then eight years old, "a handsome suit of winter clothes, a suit of summer clothes, two pairs of nankeen with trimmings, a red-faced hat, six pairs of fine cotton stockings, one pair of worsted stockings, one pair of strong shoes, one pair of pumps, one pair of gloves, one pair of hair-bags and one piece (a bolt) of ribbon, a pair of shoe and hair-buckles, a pair of sleeve buttons." For "little Miss Custis, six years old," he ordered a coat made of fashionable silk, a fashionable cap or flit, a bonnet, lace-trimmed ruffles and a pair of four fashionable dresses of satin, two fine cambric frocks, a satin gown, hat and neckties, a Peruvian quilted coat, a pair of pack-travelers, two pairs of satin shoes, and six pairs of fine cotton stockings. For the boys, six pairs of white worsted stockings, twelve pairs of mitts and gloves, one pair of white kid gloves, one pair of shoe-buckles, one pair of sleeve buttons, six handsome different sorts, six yards of ribbon for cravats, and a very fine cravat; besides all this, she was to have a fashionably dressed doll to play with, a guinea, another to cost five guineas, and a box of gingerbread, sugar images and comfits.

The quilt referred to was a quilted garment worn in those times, not an undergarment, but a skirt. The girls wore ornamented tufts of ribbon, flowers or ribbon.

There were no special styles for children. In fact, they dressed as their parents did, and that is why the children of that period look like quaint grown folk in miniature.

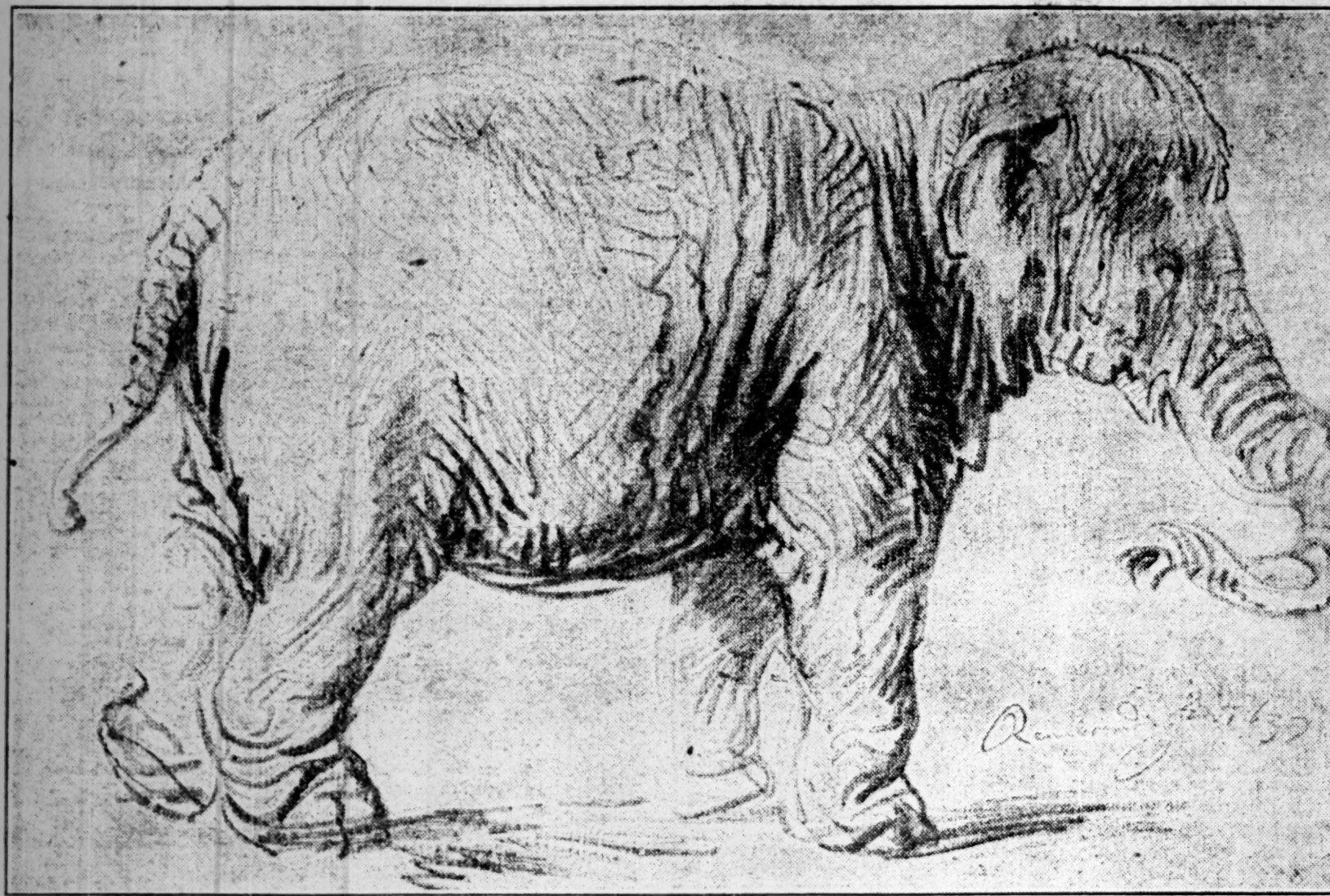
The children of colonial days loved toys, but most of them were homemade, although there are records which show that they had some store-bought toys, for the shops of Williamsburg advertised "tea-sets for little girls." And one, Betty Carter, had imported for her, in 1734, a "dressed doll; while, in 1739, mention is made of a toy watch.

Sunshine

I love to watch the sunshine
Come creeping on the floor;
It runs right out into the hall
And goes in Mother's door.

Mother says the sunshine
Is just like Baby's smile;
It comes when she wakes up at six,
And lasts the longest while.

When it goes to Sleepy-land,
Away over in the west,
We throw it lots of kisses
As it settles down to rest.



An Elephant

(Drawn by Rembrandt in 1637)

(This is the sixth of a series of pictures by great masters, with notes by one of the leading art critics of the day. Other pictures have appeared on June 13, July 8, July 25, Aug. 15 and Aug. 29.)

This drawing of an elephant by Rembrandt is an example of his Curiosity. I have spent curiosity with a capital C because, in art, it is a very important quality. The use of the word Curiosity does not mean a vulgar prying into other people's affairs, or a desire to know more about things that are better unknown; it means a desire to investigate and understand particularly those things that will help to improve the work that you are doing. For example, a boy or a girl who wants to become an author should, whenever he meets a word whose exact meaning he does not know, at once refer to a dictionary and learn its derivation and its precise meaning. This is Curiosity about his craft—the craft of writing.

So with an artist. He should always be curious about everything he sees—the way man moves, the way children play, the way trees grow and

so on. He should always have a notebook with him, so that he can make an instant drawing of anything new or striking that he sees.

Rembrandt had unbounded Curiosity. He was so curious about the way men and women look and move, that when he was not painting somebody else, he painted his own features and figure. Twice in the year 1637, when he drew this Elephant, he painted himself. It is easy to imagine how he came to make this picture of an elephant. One day he went for a walk outside Amsterdam, and in a menagerie, or a traveling show, he saw an elephant. A lazy artist would be content merely to admire the huge animal and to say: "What strength! What might! How wonderfully the light shines on the rough hide!" That was not Rembrandt's way. Being moved and impressed by the sight of the Elephant, he at once opened his sketchbook, took his crayon and made a drawing. This sketch would be an item in his stock in trade. Some day he would want to put an elephant into

one of the oriental scenes he was so fond of etching. Then he would take out this drawing, signed and dated that day in 1637, when he went for a ramble. He was then 31 years of age. The reason that so many of the pic-

tures painted today are dull and uninteresting is because many painters have ceased to be curious about life. Curiosity should go on, without ceasing, so long as the hand can hold paper and crayon.

After a Book Is Written

"After a book is written, the author sends his work, his manuscript, to the printer, who is to reproduce it in printed letters and in as many copies as are desired.

"Picture to yourself fine and short metal sticks, on the end of which is carved in relief a letter of the alphabet. One of these sticks has an a on the end, another a b, another a c, etc. There are others which have a full stop, a comma, a semicolon, in fact, there are as many distinct kinds of these little metal pieces as there are letters and orthographic signs in our written language. Besides, each letter and each sign is represented a great many times. Let us take note, too, that all these characters are carved wrong side before; you will soon see the reason.

"A workman, called a compositor, has before him a stand of cases, of which each compartment is occupied by a single letter of the alphabet or by an orthographic sign. The a's are in such a compartment, the b's in a second, the c's in a third, and so on. The letters, furthermore, are not arranged in the case alphabetically. To shorten the work, they put in the compartments near to hand the letters that occur most frequently, such as the e's, r's, i's, a's; and they place in the more distant compartments the letters less often used, such as x's and y's.

"The compositor has before him a manuscript, and in his left hand a little flanged steel ruler, called a composing stick. As he reads, his right hand, guided by long habit, searches in the case for the desired letter, and places it in the composing stick, upright and in a row with the others. He separates the words by means of a metal stick, like those of the letters, but the end of which remains depressed and does not bear any carving. The first line finished, the compositor begins another by setting a new row of little metal pieces next to the row already finished. Finally, when the composing stick is full, the workman cautiously places the contents in an iron frame, which keeps the delicate combination from going to pieces; and he continues thus until the frame is quite full and we have what is called the printing bed. This plate is composed of a multitude of little metal sticks, simply placed side by side. There are as many of these as there are letters, orthographic signs, and spaces separating the words. The arrangement of these numerous bits of metal is a masterpiece that a false movement might ruin. It is held firm in its iron frame, by means of wedges, so that the whole thing seems made of a single block of metal. The bed is then ready for printing.

"A roller impregnated with a thick ink, made of oil and lampblack, is passed over the plate. The letters and orthographic signs, which alone stand out in relief, become covered with ink; the rest does not take it because the surface is lower. A sheet of paper is placed on the inked plate; it is covered with a pad to protect it, then pressed hard. The ink of the characters is deposited on the paper, and the sheet is found printed on one side. To print the other, the operation is repeated with a second plate. The metal letters are, as I said, carved wrong side before, as the letters of a book appear when you look at them in a mirror. The ink imprint left on them on the paper reproduces them in a reversed position, and consequently in the right way.

"The first sheet is followed immediately by a second. With the roller the plate is inked again, a sheet of

paper is applied, pressure is exerted, and it is done. Then comes a third sheet, a hundredth, a thousandth, indefinitely. All that is needed each time is to ink the plate, cover it with paper, then press. All this is done with such rapidity that in a short time we have a great pile of printed sheets, each of which it would take a whole day to write by hand."—Jean Henri Febré, in a recent book for children.

There was no one in all the village so great a favorite with the children as "old Bob," the fireman who worked at the pumping engine of Wylam Colliery. Bob's engine was the place where all the little ones gathered whenever they had time to spare, and they were always sure of a welcome.

There was no one who could tell such wonderful and exciting stories as Bob, and while he tended the engine fire, he would hold them all spellbound with his tales of the sailor called Sindbad, and the man called Robinson Crusoe, and many other stories which he made up out of his own head.

It was no wonder that the children loved Bob, for he was so kind and gentle with them, and they had so few pleasures in their little lives that his stories were their greatest treat, writes Amy Steedman, in "When They Were Children."

All Bob's children loved their father, but it was little George, the second son, born on June 9, 1781, who was the most devoted of his admirers. To sit by the engine fire and listen to those wonderful stories was his greatest delight in life, only equaled when his father took him bird-nesting and let him peep into some nest where the dainty eggs lay cosy and warm.

Not that there was very much time for listening to stories or bird-nesting, for George could seldom afford to be idle. As soon as he could stand firmly on his feet and understand what a message meant, he was sent on errands to the village, and then, having shown he was wise and trustworthy, he was allowed to carry his father's dinner, and that was a proud day indeed. Not only did he feel a responsible man and a help to his mother, but it meant a rest for his father's side, and a stay perhaps, and at any rate the joy of feeding the robins and making friends with them.

The coal at Wylam was worked out by the time George was eight years old, and Bob with his family had to "follow the work" and move on to Dewley Burn Colliery. By this time George was old enough to be thinking of finding work himself to help on the family, for there was no room for idle hands in the cottage as soon as the hands were big enough to earn even a few pence a day. George was only too eager to begin, but work was not so easy to find. He was a very determined child, and no difficulty could ever daunt him. Somehow or other the difficulties that stood in his way were always overcome.

There was one day when he went into Newcastle with his sister Nell to buy a bonnet, going merely "for company," for a boy's taste in bonnets was not to be relied upon. Nell very soon found the one she wanted at a shop in the Big Market, but alas, when she asked its price she found it cost one shilling and threepence more than she possessed.

Very much downcast, Nell left the

At the bottom of the hill stood a demure-looking black and white dog, with curly hair and sharply upturned tail. A big bow of red ribbon was bunched over one ear, and his white spots were so very clean that one knew he had not long emerged from his daily bath; while, farther up the hill, was a tan puppy, long of leg and ear, shaggy and unkempt, but bubbling over with merriment.

"Good morning," cried the puppy, galloping down the hill, as he caught sight of the black and white dog.

"Oh, hum!" said the black and white dog, advancing to meet him and then drawing back, as they neared each other: "I wonder if I care to make your acquaintance?"

"Sure you do," exclaimed the puppy good-naturedly.

"Not too close," warned the black and white, backing away. "I am not sure who you are."

"I am not certain, myself," replied the puppy; "no one ever told me, but who differs does not make, and how? Oh, come on," dancing around him impatiently: "let's be friends."

"I don't believe in hasty friendships," returned the black and white, still considering the matter.

"Very well, then," said the puppy, making off up the hill, "only we could have had lots of fun together."

"Wait a minute," called the other; "I was only fooling. I really like you very much."

"Good!" cried the puppy, turning around and heading down the hill on a run. "But what are you doing with that ridiculous bow of ribbon?" he asked, in a tone of deep disgust, as he neared the other.

The black and white slanted his head, to get sight of the offending bow, then, advancing a step nearer and lowering his voice, he confided: "I don't like it myself. I can assure you, but they always tie it so that I can't reach it."

"I can help you," the puppy said, willing to be of service in so good a cause. He darted toward him, seized one end of the bow in his white teeth and then backed away quickly. "There!" he cried, as the bow untied, allowing the ends of it to trail; "that much is done."

"But what'll we do now?" asked the other helplessly, for the knot still held the ribbon tightly to the collar.

"Roll over on your back," responded the puppy, "and worry it loose. This way," he added, as the black and white hesitated, tumbling over on his back and wriggling his head to and fro, his long legs the while wobbling in the air grotesquely.

The black and white followed his example, eagerly twisting into all sorts of comical shapes, in the effort to rid

himself of the hateful ribbon; and, presently, the thing was done and he scrambled on to his four feet again, panting but ribbonless.

"That's more like it," nodded the puppy, approvingly; "now, what'll we play? There's all sorts of things to do; we can play hide and seek around these bowlders or tag, and there are any number of fascinating old stumps to explore."

"But will they let us play around here?" asked the black and white, timidly; "I'm never allowed on the front lawn, only in the back yard, and I mustn't touch the flower beds or dig up the grass there."

"You can here," answered the puppy, immediately demonstrating his unlimited freedom by setting to work to dig a hole, in so vigorous a manner that he sent a shower of dirt over both of them.

"That must be great sport," cried the black and white, admiringly.

"Try it," gasped the puppy, raising his head and sniffing the dirt from his nose and mouth. "It's lots of fun, and you never know what you'll find at the bottom of the hole."

The black and white tried it, but it was rather strenuous work and a little went a great way with him. "I wish I could do that to the flowers in our yard," he said, shaking himself free of the dirt; "they're silly things, only in the way."

"What'll we play now?" asked the puppy, impatient to be doing something every minute. "Go to explore the stumps!"

But the other dog was so happy to be free that he preferred a game of tag and bounded off down the hill, taking short little jumps, to the great amusement of the puppy, whose long legs let him soon overtake him. "It's hardly fair," said the puppy; "you see, I'm so much bigger than you. I won't start to run until you're half way down the hill." This proved a better arrangement, but their game was interrupted many times, because there were all sorts of things to investigate. Most of them proved to be bits of flying paper or falling leaves and twigs, or a pebble dislodged from one of the bowlders; but they might have been something else, so it wouldn't do to miss a single one of them.

But playtime can't last forever and, presently, a whistle sounded. "That's for me," said the puppy, immediately making off.

"Good-by," called the black and white; "sorry you have to go; I've had the jolliest kind of a time."

"Come out when you can," called back the puppy, but what else he said was lost; for, by this time, he was so far away that not even the tip of his tail was visible over the top of the hill.

George Stephenson's Childhood

shop and explained her disappointment to her brother.

"Never heed, Nell," he said; "see if I canna win siller enough to buy the bonnet. Stand ye there till I come back."

So there Nell stood, patiently enough at first, but as time went on growing more and more anxious as George never appeared. It began to grow dusk and the market place was almost empty, and then at last . . . he came running toward her breathless with haste.

"I've gotten the siller for the bonnet, Nell," he cried proudly. He might be only eight years old, but he felt every inch a man.

"Eh, George," she said, "but hoo hae ye gotten it?"

"Haudin' the gentlemen's horses," was his reply, and he triumphantly counted out fifteen pennies into her hand, and the bonnet was bought.

Holding horses paid very well as far as it went, but it was regular work and a regular wage George wanted, and at last, to his joy, he heard they were needing a boy to herd the cows at the farm close by. He applied at once for the post, and felt he was a made man when he got it.

The pay was twopence a day and the work was light, and the little herd boy was as happy as a king. There was plenty of time to hunt for birds' nests while the cows were quietly feeding, and to make magic whistles out of the reeds and the rowan-tree suckers.

He cut a sappy sucker from the muckle rodden tree. He trimmed it an' he wot it, an' he thumped it on his knee. He never let the touch of what when the harrow broke her eggs. He marsed the crackit heron nabbins' puddocks in the seggs. He forgot to hound the collie on the cattle when they strayed. But you should hae heard the whistle that the wee herd made!

But unlike the "wee herd" of the poem, George was never "shod again for school," but winter and summer alike he earned his twopence a day and brought his wages home like a man.

His father's engine was still the thing he loved best of all, and in his leisure moments he set to work to make a model of it in clay, which was greatly admired by the pitman. He had wonderfully clever fingers, and, eager to begin, but work was not so easy to find. He was a very determined child, and no difficulty could ever daunt him. Somehow or other the difficulties that stood in his way were always overcome.

There was one day when he went into Newcastle with his sister Nell to buy a bonnet, going merely "for company," for a boy's taste in bonnets was not to be relied upon. Nell very soon found the one she wanted at a shop in the Big Market, but alas, when she asked its price she found it cost one shilling and threepence more than she possessed.

Very much downcast, Nell left the

ter mornings, long before it was light, when other children were still lying snug and warm in bed, George was astrid climbing on to the back of the big cart horse and riding off to his work, now proudly earning a wage of fourpence a day.

But at last he placed his foot on the first step of the ladder which was to lead to the goal of his hopes—he was hired as a "picker" at the pit where his father worked. His work was only to pick out all the pieces of stone and dross from among the coal, but it was work that had some connection with the engine, and that was enough for George.

He and the engine were both doing work for the colliery, and some day he was determined they could do the work together.

The busy, careful little picker ere-long was found to be able to undertake more responsible work, and George was set to drive the horse that worked the "gin." The gin was a machine for drawing up coals or water from the mine, and was worked by a horse that was driven round and round in a circular track, and the knowledge George had gained with the plowing horses made him a smart little driver. Now indeed he felt he was on the high road to success.

When George was fourteen, he took another step upward on the ladder he had set himself to climb, for he was then made assistant fireman and helped his father to work his beloved engine at the Dewley colliery. It was a great step upward and he was young for such a post, so his one fear was that the master, seeing how small he was, might think he was not fit for the work, nor worth being paid a shilling a day. He was so anxious about this that he always kept a bright lookout, and when he saw the master coming he slipped away and hid himself until the danger was past.

That was the only cloud in his sky, for the work itself he loved, however hard it was, and he knew he could do it. To work about the engine, to be near it all day, to learn to know every bit of it was the one desire of his heart. Ever since the days when he had made little clay models, he had been keen on knowing more and more about it, and some day he meant to know all there was to know.

Whatever happened, George meant to succeed, but even he did not yet dream of what that success was to mean to the world.

It was not until he was 19 that he learned his A B C, for then he was able to pay the school fee of threepence a week out of his own wages. But meanwhile whatever piece of work came in his way George tried to do it thoroughly and well, and to the best of his ability. Whenever he found there was something he could learn, he set himself to learn it with all his might.

That was how George Stephenson's childhood was spent, and it was a splendid preparation for the great work before him.

The Trout Celebration

The rainbow trout were so excited, at the arrival of a brother from the pond, that they almost forgot the invitation they had told the brown trout to extend to all their relatives, then to second cousins, to be present at the noonday celebration and the afternoon games. Their guests might have seen them at all, if they had not arrived before noon; but trout of almost every size and color, except the very small ones who had not yet come into the streams, approached them on every side between half-past seven and twelve. So they just had to share their joy, and not just frisk about in wild enthusiasm and swim in any direction they wished.

The brown trout himself, who had known the rainbow trout his way down the river to his brother, had not appeared, however, when noon came. Rainbow, since he had been specially looking for this very kind friend, called out: "Have any of you trout seen my good friend, Brownie?" There was a chorus of, "Yes, he was the one who invited us to your party," from a dozen trout, at least.

"Not all at once," Rainbow had to protest. "I might have known, if I was thought, that he would not forget to write you, and that many of you would be here through his attention to the matter. But, just let the brook trout near me know, if you please."

"Brownie was going to his family," Brownie answered the brook trout. "You know, his family lives quite a way from here."

"Not so very far," said one of the eldest of the Rainbow brothers. "You have heard that one of Brownie's great-grandfathers came from England and have gotten matters twisted and think that all his family must live in England. I believe I see Brownie coming this minute, if I know his way of swimming, and he has brought his father and mother and brothers and sisters along with him."

He was quite right, and Brownie and his whole trout family, in goodly numbers, were soon waggling tails and waving in happy greeting to the rainbow and brook trout, who were present for the celebration of the newly arrived Rainbow.

Now the party began, but it was quite unlike any other party you ever heard of. Some ate a great deal, some did not eat at all, and every one who helped himself to whatever grasses the river food he found handy. Nothing was prepared, and the food was scattered all around. But it was a real party, after all, for happiness is the best thing at all parties, and every trout seemed to be gay and glad, although some in a while, two trout

would try to get the same bit of food and jostle one another over it.

The dinner itself was a game, or you would have thought it was, if you had watched the trout from the bottom of the river and seen them leaping and whirling and diving; but the contest did not begin until after this sportive meal. Then the wisest announced to all that the games would begin, contests in leaping out of the water, circling contests, and races of various sorts. Most of these were really designed to teach the newcomer what might be expected of him, now he was out of the pond and in the stream, but they did not tell him this.

Rainbow watched the contests with close attention and keen interest, and when he thought no one was watching, he would try leaps and whirls, such as he observed the other trout making. But some of the rainbow trout were watching him more closely than he thought, and nudged one another with their fins, meaning that he would be a worthy member of their family in the stream, and would some day go to the big lake.

When the races were announced, Rainbow became very anxious to be in one of them. He went up to the large brown trout, who was acting as starter, but who sometimes forgot his office and began to race himself, if there was going to be a race for some of the younger trout.

"Certainly," answered the large brown trout, in a tone which was very encouraging to Rainbow; "and we want you to win that race, as you are the guest of honor today."

"I didn't think about winning," said Rainbow, "but the fish seem to be having so much fun in their sports, that I hoped I might be allowed to be in just one event."

"Yes, indeed," answered the large brown trout, "and who knows but you may be a winner? I do believe it's about time for your race now, from the fish that are coming toward the starting place. Now, you swim your best and remember that the trout in this race are newcomers, like you, who have been in the stream only a short time and have come here from smaller streams or ponds."

Off swam Rainbow to the racers indicated by the brown trout, for trout often start off racing without any signal and, if you want to be in the race at all, you just have to join the racers as quickly as you can. They were racing upstream through the very waters which Rainbow had swum through a few hours before, so Rainbow had more of a chance to win than if they had gone through portions of a stream which he had never seen before. But all of the trout were good swimmers and they kept along pretty

evenly for several minutes. Then some of them tried leaping out of the water, and got so much interested in doing this that Rainbow got ahead of them.

Brownie was the first one to notice Rainbow's clever move and he shouted to the others: "See! Rainbow is beating us all, while we are playing in the middle of our race and he just came into the stream today. Hurrah for Rainbow!"

"Hurrah! Hurrah!" shouted the other fish that were in the race. "Hurrah for Rainbow!" And they got into the race again, most of them soon overtaking Rainbow.

"Rainbow," said Brownie, when he got quite close to him, "who taught you how to race?"

Rainbow only shook his head and blinked an eye toward Brownie.

"Oh, I understand," laughed Brownie; "you know, also, that it's better not to talk, but to keep right on swimming, without one word, when you're in a race. I don't see where you could have learned so much and never been out of the pond before today."

Rainbow kept just about the width of a fin ahead of the nearest trout, till he came to the place where he should have turned, but he didn't know about the turning point. It had been explained to all the fishes, during the leaping contest, but Rainbow had not heard a word about it. He did not realize why the other fish had turned around in the race until Brownie called out to him:

"Rainbow, you've gone beyond the point where we turn in the race to go back. Hurry up and turn!"

This confused Rainbow. He took just enough breathing space to thank Brownie, and then tried to catch up with the other trout.

There was no more playing on the way back to the goal line, and, with each trout swimming his best, Rainbow could not hope to win. He might have come in last, but Brownie swam rather slowly till Rainbow caught up with him, and then let Rainbow get ahead at the finish.

There was a cheer as Rainbow came over the goal. "Good swimming!" congratulated the wisest of the Rainbow trout; "you could hardly do better on your first day in the stream."

"I think he would have been the winner if he had known where to turn," put in Brownie, "for he was ahead of us all till we came to the turning point."

"It is kind of you to think that I might have won the race," said Rainbow, "but I don't think I would have. It was a happy swim, and we all had a good time, so it doesn't make much difference who came in just a little ahead, does it?"

REGULATION OF
RENTS AIMED AT

Measure Is Introduced in United States House of Representatives to Put an End to Profiteering in War Work Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order to prevent rent profiteering in the United States in districts where important war industries are being carried on, a bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives and sent to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. It authorizes President Wilson to designate areas within which he shall have full power to regulate rents.

This bill is intended as an amendment to the bill passed in May of this year enabling the President to provide for war housing, and authorizing a fund for this purpose. The fund provided under the first bill did not, however, touch the profiteering issue which appears to have become aggravated, with the expansion of the nation's war activities.

The measure, introduced on Saturday by Representative Clark of Florida, is extremely wide in its scope, so wide indeed, that the President could, at his discretion, fix the rents in any zone where war work is being prosecuted. The seriousness of the situation has been repeatedly brought to the attention of Congress, and the Clark bill is accordingly regarded as timely and salutary. Hearings before congressional committees and reports from concerned areas amply show that rent profiteering not only worked a hardship on the individual workman but seriously hindered output in the shipyards and the munition factories.

Shipyards and plants sprang up like mushrooms in all sections of the country, and especially along the Atlantic coast. Shacks formerly considered uninhabitable began to rent at unheard of prices and a premium was immediately placed on any place where a man could sleep. The condition which resulted handicapped the Shipping Board and caused a far larger turnover of labor in individual yards than would have otherwise been the case.

As soon as the present bill becomes effective, it will be possible to control the situation. Whether it be a munition factory in a New England town or a shipyard area in Pennsylvania, the President, through his appointed agent, can step in and fix the rent at a fair level or at what it would have been for a similar house in August, 1914. It is not obligatory on the owner of the property in question to accept the compensation fixed by the Administration but he cannot control the property. As far as the civil rights of such an owner is concerned, in case he should refuse the compensation offered by the government, he can accept 75 per cent of such compensation and then have recourse to the courts for redress.

Section 2 of the bill conferring this power on the President reads as follows:

"That in the event that the rental charge for any building or part thereof, situated in any area designated by the President in accordance herewith, is deemed by the President to be unreasonable and excessive, and he is unable, after due notice, to bring about the establishment of a rental charge therefor which he deems to be just and fair, then, and in that event only, the President is hereby authorized and empowered to requisition any and all rights and interest in and to the use and occupancy of such building—for such period as he deems advisable not to exceed the period until the close of the existing war as proclaimed by him."

This bill will in all probability become law and lead to the appointment of a federal rent administrator.

UNITED STATES AND
OPRESSED NATIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A summary of the official position of the United States with respect to the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Jugoslavs and Rumanians of Transylvania will be given by Pierre de Lanux of the French High Commission in speeches he will make during a tour to begin today. He will speak in Johnston, Penn., Pittsburgh, Penn., Youngstown, O., Cleveland, O., Detroit, Mich., Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Lanux will emphasize the necessity of complete union for victory in the war, leaving internal differences until after the war, and he will tell what the people from the oppressed nationalities in this country can do to help those at home.

CHINESE LABOR FOR
HAWAII IS PROPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Whether President Wilson has the power, under the Overman Act, to issue a proclamation to order what, in effect, would be the setting aside of the Chinese exclusion law and permit the entrance into Hawaii of 10,000 Chinese laborers for the period of the war, is to be ascertained by the local group of men who have interested themselves in relieving the present labor situation. Correspondence will be entered into with Washington to ascertain definitely what powers the President has under the Overman Act.

Delegate J. K. Kahanianole now has before Congress a bill providing for the entrance of 30,000 Chinese laborers into Hawaii to work in the rice fields, and he feels that the commu-

nity should support the measure. It is understood that Governor McCarthy has expressed himself as favorable to labor to relieve the situation, but that he believes imported labor should not be restricted to any single industry.

There is a need of labor on the sugar plantations at present, occasioned by the draft and the mobilization of the National Guard. While it probably would not be difficult to secure labor from the Philippines or Porto Rico, the shipping necessary to bring the laborers to Hawaii is not available at this time.

LONGER SCHOOL DAY
FOR BURLINGTON, VT.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Voicing the sentiment of the school commissioners of this city that too much stress cannot be laid on education for the next generation, Merritt D. Chittenden, superintendent of schools, has added 40 minutes to the school day for the students of the junior and senior high schools, and 20 minutes to the school day of the elementary grades.

The additional minutes will make a school day of five hours and 40 minutes for the older pupils and of five hours and 20 minutes for the pupils of the lower grades. That is, a week in the former grades three and one-third extra hours will be secured, and in the latter two and two-thirds extra hours. In the entire year this will amount to approximately three weeks of school.

It is a war measure in general, and is expected to work out well. The schools opened Tuesday with a large registration.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Necessity of Prohibition

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.—Mr. Hoover says that "brewers now use 4,500,000 bushels of grain per month! During 1917, German submarines sank 8,000,000 bushels of grain, while during the same period, American brewers used grain to the amount of 68,000,000 bushels. We are short of sugar, yet our breweries are using that staple at the rate of 64,000,000 pounds per year! We are menaced by a coal shortage; yet in 1917, the breweries and saloons consumed more coal than all of the country's schools and churches combined! The liquor traffic demands shipping equal to 60 5000-ton ships; and the liquor business employs over 300,000 men who ought to be engaged in some useful, essential, war-winning—instead of war-retarding—occupation! And while this law is limited to the duration of the war, the liquor interests and everybody else concerned may rest assured that when alcoholic liquor is driven out of this country it will be out to stay out! This is one reform—no 'bloodless revolution'—that is not going to turn backward."

An Ill-Considered Move

SHREVEPORT (La.) JOURNAL.—The wisdom of the Louisiana Legislature going on record against federal suffrage is open to serious question. At best, it reveals a very selfish attitude toward a great political policy that is grounded in right and justice. By its action at Baton Rouge, Louisiana has declared to the world that it has permitted a local menace (and, in our opinion, a purely fictitious one) to interfere with acceptance of principle. The Susan B. Anthony amendment, as it is known, was not fundamentally wrong. Indeed, it could not well be. We could hardly hold federal suffrage for women to be intrinsically wrong without holding the same idea with respect to federal suffrage for men.

Distribution of Liberty Bonds

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—The wide distribution of the Liberty bond issues is shown from yet another angle in a review of the operations of the national banks in connection therewith. Of total subscriptions of \$11,828,000, more than six billions were made through bonds allotted to subscribers was \$9,755,000,000, and at the date of this report, June 29th last, the amount of the three issues held by the banks was \$408,859,000. This sum represents only 2.25 per cent of the total resources of the banks. In addition to this evidence of a thorough scattering of the bonds among investors, the position of the banks as related to the transactions is shown in the statement that on the date named they were loaning on the security of the bonds only 2.56 per cent of their aggregate resources, or less than half a billion dollars. The banks have performed a valuable service to the government in assisting in the flotation of the loans, without loading themselves up with this non-liquid security. They are, accordingly, in a favorable position for the forthcoming loan, with ample resources to underwrite some part of it, if that should become necessary, for the prospect is that the fourth issue will be taken by more investors than the third—the number of subscribers may even approach the aggregate number for the three issues, \$6,000,000.

PARK RAIDED FOR DRAFTS

HARTFORD, Conn.—Young men who went to Charter Oak Park Wednesday were rounded up by United States deputy marshals. Those who had no registration cards were sent before the United States Commissioner, half a hundred being detained, including one enemy alien.

GERMAN TEXTBOOKS BURNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass.—One hundred copies of three different German textbooks used in the schools here were ordered to be burned by the School Committee after deciding that the books contained German propaganda.

GOVERNOR YAGER
AND ISLAND LABOR

Campaign Is Conducted in Porto Rico Against Executive and Charges Are Presented to Mr. Wilson by Labor Leader

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—That the commission to investigate labor and economic conditions in Porto Rico, which will be appointed by President Wilson, will not in any way make an investigation of Governor Yager and his administration is learned here on good authority and it is said that this decision was reached by the Secretary of War of the United States.

When Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, some weeks ago presented to President Wilson charges against the Governor as made by Senator Santiago Iglesias, representative of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico, newspapers published the statement that Mr. Gompers had demanded Governor Yager's removal because of his alleged unfriendly attitude toward island labor.

If such a demand were ever made, there has been no indication here that it was ever given serious consideration by either the President or the Secretary of War, for the Governor has never been officially advised that any charges had been preferred against him and in fact has been advised through the Bureau of Insular Affairs or the War Department that the charges were not considered of sufficient importance to forward him a copy.

Nevertheless, labor representatives in the island are still working against the Governor and during the absence in the United States of Santiago Iglesias the work here is being conducted by Prudencia Rivera Martinez, president of the Cigarmakers Union, and in charge of Federación Libre headquarters during the absence of Iglesias.

As a part of the campaign against Governor Yager which the labor unions of the island are conducting there was recently sent to a large number of newspapers in the United States a news story under a San Juan date which carried this heading, "One Million Porto Ricans Ask President Wilson to Select a Good Governor; They Say Conditions Are Unbearable." The story proper, after describing the activities of trade unionists and fraternal societies in connection with a plan to have the Governor of Arizona installed as Governor of Porto Rico and after touching upon the "pitiable" conditions of the poor people, it said, to be sent to President Wilson as a protest against conditions in the island.

Despite the activity of the organized labor element here to have Governor Yager removed, there is no indication whatever that officials at Washington have taken at all seriously any of the charges made against the Governor.

Ever since Governor Yager first came to Porto Rico there has been a widening breach between himself and Santiago Iglesias, the island's labor leader, caused originally, it is generally believed, by the failure of the Governor to show Iglesias any special consideration. Locally and in the United States proper the attacks of Iglesias on the Governor have been more and more bitter until he finally took the matter to President Wilson through Samuel Gompers.

Governor Yager and Iglesias agree on one thing, that laboring conditions in the island are deplorable. Iglesias puts all the blame on the Governor, while Governor Yager asserts that the causes for present conditions are a century old and cannot be remedied over night.

CAMPAIGN OF PRICE
PUBLICITY DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N. J.—The Bureau of Markets declares that a campaign of price publicity should be started in this State. The bureau is particularly aroused by the fact that dealers purchase tomatoes at about 3 cents a pound and sell them to the public at from 8 to 10.

The woman's committee of the Council of National Defense has recognized the importance of profit cutting in the matter of increasing the immediate consumption of tomatoes. The bureau urges consumers to demand that there shall be not more than 50 per cent profit on tomatoes in less than basket lots and not more than 25 per cent profit in basket lots.

COAL PRODUCTION
GAIN REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Both bituminous and anthracite coal production took a forward leap in the last week reported from the mining districts. Shipments were increased from all parts and the increase in the amount of coal sent to New England, where it was badly needed, was estimated at 10 per cent for the week.

An order has been issued by the Fuel Administration reducing the prices of coke except in the states of Alabama and Washington, the prices being based on the new prices for coal, which are slightly reduced.

MR. RYAN QUILTS ANACONDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In order that he may devote his entire time to his duties as Director of the United States Air Service, John D. Ryan has re-

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Kindergarten to ninth grade. Small classes and thorough individual training.
Art, music, dancing, modern languages and sewing.

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A school that appeals to the young American Boy and the discriminating parent. Expenses Tuition \$200.

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Adams and Heaver Sts., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Twenty-seventh year begins September twenty-sixth. Accredited East and West. College Preparatory, General and Post Graduate Courses. Schools of Music, Fine Arts, Domestic Arts. Expression and Secretarial Training. Gymnasium. Athletics. Swimming. Riding. Tennis. Beautiful Spanish buildings, arcades, paths, making out door life a reality.

Alice K. Parsons, E. A. — Jeanne W. Dennis, Principals.

MAN-POWER BILL CLAUSE WIDENED

New Law Warrants Deferred
Classification for Persons in
Occupations Not Generally
Thought War-Time Necessity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bankers and
businessmen engaged in other occupations
not heretofore included in the man-
power bill, are now being considered for
deferred classification on the ground
that their work is necessary to the nation in the present
emergency.

An amendment in the new man-
power legislation, recently passed,
changed the provision: "Persons en-
gaged in industries, including agri-
culture," so as to make it read: "Per-
sons engaged in industries, occupa-
tions or employments, including agri-
culture, found to be necessary to the
maintenance of the military estab-
lishment or the effective operation of
the military forces or the maintenance
of the national interest during the
emergency." More specific informa-
tion on this point is expected for pub-
lication shortly.

The effect of this is to enable neces-
sary persons in occupations or em-
ployments to make claim that they
are engaged in occupations or em-
ployments that the district board may
not deem necessary to the maintenance
of the military establishment or to the
maintenance of the national interest
during the war. Thus, in other words,
they have been removed from the danger of a too
narrow construction of the word "in-
dustries," which many district boards
in the past have construed as exclud-
ing persons engaged in com-
merce, and those engaged in various
other occupations. Under the amend-
ment, for example, district boards may
not deem that certain men holding im-
portant positions in the Red Cross and
other activities, or men engaged in
public work, are engaged in occupa-
tions or employments necessary to the
maintenance of the military establish-
ment or to the maintenance of the
national interest, and, for that reason,
are entitled to deferred classification.

In making claims of the kind, the
persons concerned may make use of
those parts of the questionnaire relat-
ing to claims for deferred classifica-
tion on the ground of being engaged
in industries, including agriculture.

Exemptions Provided
United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exemption
of firemen and policemen will be more
liberal under the new draft than heretofore.
General Crowder issued regu-
lations on Wednesday providing that
firemen or policemen need only
make a statement of his chief that he is
needed, how long he has served, what
he is paid, accompanied by a state-
ment of the registrant as to reasons
for believing his removal would be
detrimental to public safety.

Massachusetts Awaits Call
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Massachusetts
is preparing to make an early in-
jection into the national military
service of the men who register on
Sept. 12, under the new selective
service regulations. It is antici-
pated that a call will be made upon
these registrants by Nov. 1. This is
due to the fact that the earlier
classes have been exhausted.

Ruling on British Nationals
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Arrangements un-
der which the United States will take
over, into its own military service, all
British nationals who fail to enlist in
the British army, are to be mapped
out at a conference of officials in New
York, to be attended by Maj. Kenneth
H. Mariatt, head of the British and
Canadian Recruiting Mission for New
England. Major Mariatt has been as-
sured that a majority of the British
nationals who fail to enlist by Sept.
12 will be placed in Class I of the
United States selective service.

**CLEMENCY EXTENDED
TO TEXAS RIOTERS**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The extreme
penalty sentences of 10 Negro soldiers
who participated in the riot at Hous-
ton, Tex., on Aug. 23, 1917, have been
commuted to life imprisonment by
President Wilson. In six other cases
the President affirmed the sentences
because the condemned men had been
found guilty of having deliberately
and with great cruelty murdered civ-
ilians. "I commute the remaining sen-
tences," the President said, "because
I believe the lesson of this lawless
riot will have been adequately pointed
out by the action already taken and
that now directed, and also because I
desire the clemency here ordered to be
a recognition of the splendid loyalty
of the race to which these soldiers be-
long."

**VIRGIN ISLAND CENSUS
SHOWS 26,051 PERSONS**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some facts
about the population of the Virgin Is-
lands, formerly the Danish West In-
dies, to which the United States
acquired title by treaty with Denmark
two years ago, are included in a cen-
sus made at the request of Secretary
Daniels and issued here today. The
figures show a steady decrease in the
number of inhabitants in the last
three-quarters of a century, the total
dropping from 43,178 in 1835, when

the last previous count was made, to
26,051 a year ago.

Most of the natives are Negroes,
the white population being less than
2000, and the women largely outnum-
ber the men. About 25 per cent of
the people over 10 years of age are
illiterate. There is no trouble, how-
ever, about finding plenty of living
room on the islands, for they added
132 square miles to the United States
area, and the natives speak the same
language that is spoken in the coun-
try of which they now are a part.

TRADE BOARD'S SERVICE PRAISED

Farmers Headquarters Objects to
Charges Made by the National
Chamber of Commerce

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Farmers
National Headquarters here made pub-
lic on Wednesday a letter to Presi-
dent Wilson denouncing the recent
charges of the Chamber of Commerce
of the United States against the
Federal Trade Commission as "pre-
cisely the sort of action which we an-
ticipated certain business interests
of the country would take against the
Federal Trade Commission because of
its conspicuous service to democracy."

The letter, signed by George P.
Hampton, managing director, says the
commission may have erred in judg-
ment on some points, but has rendered
a great service to the common people.
In reference to the Chamber's sugges-
tions regarding the filling of vacancies
on the commission, the letter con-
cludes:

"On behalf of the many farm or-
ganizations for which this is the na-
tional headquarters, we ask that you
will appoint to the two vacancies
which now exist on the commission,
not men who have used their pre-
tended loyalty as a means of enrich-
ment during the war, nor men who
believe it the function of business to
take over the government, but men
of the type of Commissioners Colver
and Murdock, whose aggressive fight
against the grasping and illegal prac-
tices of the packers has done much to
reassure farmers and city consumers
alike that the people of the country
are to have a square deal."

SUNDAY MOTORING IN WHITE MOUNTAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire
authorities are not satisfied with the
extent to which the ban on Sunday
motoring was observed on the boule-
vards in the White Mountain dis-
tricts. Many numbers have been ob-
tained of large touring cars that paid
no attention to the Garfield edict last
Sunday. On one section of the West
Side road 453 automobiles passed in
an hour, which is over one-third the
ordinary traffic on a Sunday or hol-
iday. On the East Side road the travel
fell off about 75 per cent. New Hamp-
shire is said to have more out-of-state
automobiles than any other state in
proportion. In many cases the motors
seen were cars registered in other
states.

SCHOOLBOYS AND THE 1918 BUMPER CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Dr. Payson
Smith, State Commissioner of Educa-
tion, has appealed to superintend-
ents of public schools throughout
Massachusetts for an arrangement
to allow schoolboys to devote part
of their school day to fall to harvest-
ing the bumper crops.

The boys in Massachusetts, as in
many other parts of the United
States, have had an important part
in raising the 1918 crops, and it is
expected that many high school youths
will be allowed to remain in the
agricultural districts until Oct. 12,
while other boys are likely to be put
on a one-session-a-day basis of
schooling for a few weeks.

PITTSBURGH FACES HIGHER CAR FARE

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A 10-cent car-
fare for Pittsburgh loomed on Wed-
nesday with the announcement of one
of the receivers that the carmen's
new demands for higher wages can-
not be met out of the present revenue.
The fare now is 5 cents for short rides
and 7 cents for long rides on a single
line. A 10-cent carfare here, because
of the no-transfer system upon which
the lines are operated and the con-
verging of practically all trunk lines
in the heart of the business district,
is practically a 20-cent fare. It now
costs from 12 to 14 cents to get from
one section of the city to another.

TENNESSEE TRAINING SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Seven hun-
dred and twenty-six draft men from
all parts of Tennessee are enrolled at
the second training school for speci-
ally qualified selective service men at
the University of Tennessee and at
Chilhowee Park, which opened Sept.
2. The training camp will be in op-
eration here until Nov. 1.

VERMONT'S TANGLED BOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTPELIER, Vt.—For the pur-
pose of installing a complete and
modern system of bookkeeping and
checking in the department, as well
as to make a thorough examination of
the books from 1902 to Jan. 1, 1917,
the Vermont State Board of Control
has hired New York City accountants
to straighten out the tangle in the
auditor's office at the Vermont State
House.

NON-PARTISANS AND IDAHO NOMINATIONS

League Gains Some Success in
State Primaries, Especially in
Case of H. F. Samuels, Its
Candidate for Governorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—The Non-Partisan
League succeeded in nominating its
candidate, H. F. Samuels, for Gov-
ernor on the Democratic ticket in the
Idaho primaries. The Democratic vote
split between two candidates besides
the Non-Partisan candidate, but the
Non-Partisans were defeated on the
remainder of the state ticket. John
F. Nugent, candidate to succeed him-
self as short term Senator on the
Democratic ticket and endorsed by
the Non-Partisan League, was nomi-
nated with a large margin over for-
mer Governor Hawley.

Senator Borah was renominated for
the long term, and Addison T. Smith
and Burton L. French were nomi-
nated to succeed themselves as con-
gressmen on the Republican ticket
without opposition.

The Non-Partisans nominated their
legislative candidates in Idaho County.
Fifteen thousand Republican and 17-
000 Democratic tickets were voted
showing that not many Republicans
voted the Democratic ticket in de-
feating the Non-Partisans.

Early Wisconsin Returns

Figures Indicate That Roy H. Wilcox
Has Beaten Governor Philipp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Early and in-
complete returns in the Wisconsin bi-
ennial primary indicated that Roy H.
Wilcox, loyalty candidate, will win the
Republican gubernatorial nomination
over Governor Philipp, whose admin-
istration and whose personal views on
war measures have been repudiated
by thousands of voters of his own
party. Wilcox carried Trempealeau
County by 1000 plurality. Pepin County
by about 1000, Walworth County by
200, Waupaca County by 500 and Fond
du Lac County by 400. He also carried
16 wards of Milwaukee by 69, where
Philipp had a majority of 600 two
years ago. The Governor carried
Berlin by 43.

J. N. Tittmeyer, candidate of the
Equity League, is running third.
Emil Seidel, Socialist, will receive
a large vote in Milwaukee.

Many of the Philipp strongholds are
yet to be heard from, and his sup-
porters claim he will regain the lead
and win the nomination. Supporters
of Wilcox say this is impossible.
It is practically certain that thou-
sands of Democrats entered the Repub-
lican primary to prevent the nomi-
nation of Philipp. The Governor's sup-
porters relied largely for his suc-
cess on the belt of German counties
near the lake ports.

Governor Keyes Seeming Winner

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Gov. Henry
W. Keyes had a margin of more than
300 votes for the Republican nomi-
nation for United States Senator in the
face of incomplete returns from Tues-
day's state-wide primary. With 30
small towns missing, the Governor's
total was 8144 as compared with 7842
for former Gov. Rolland H. Spaulding,
while Roosevelt W. Pillsbury, the
third candidate, had a comparatively
small vote.

In the Democratic contest former
Congressman Eugene E. Reed was
generally conceded the nomination
over Albert W. Mooney.

Democratic Congress Urged

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires

HARRISBURG, Pa.—President Wil-
son must be supported by a Demo-
cratic Congress, Vance McCormick,
chairman of the Democratic National
Committee, told the delegates to the
Democratic State convention here on
Wednesday. "What will the Germans
say if the President is not given a
Congress of his own party?" he asked.

AUGUST SHIPBUILDING RESULTS ARE RECORD

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Shipbuilding
efforts of the United States during
August broke all records, Edwin M.
Hurley, chairman of the United States
Shipping Board, announced late
Wednesday.

The production totaled 66 ships,
with an aggregate of 340,000 tons, he
said, this figure being 60,000 tons
higher than the previous record
month, which was June.

Of the 340,000 tons delivered, 260-
000 tons were in 44 steel ships and
78,000 were of wood. Chairman Hur-
ley declared that America's shipbuild-
ing was proceeding at the fastest pace
since he became chairman of the board.
Especially is this true in the
wood shipbuilding yards, he said.
There is an abundance of lumber
at the yards building wooden ships
and the steel situation at all yards
is satisfactory, he added.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND LUMBER SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FRANKLIN, N. H.—The labor situa-
tion is acute in the woods of Northern
New Hampshire where lumbermen
have been urged to rush the produc-
tion of spruce timber for war hydro-
planes, as they seem unable to accom-
plish this production without more
labor than they have been able as yet
to secure.

Enos K. Sawyer, director of the
United States Employment Service of

New Hampshire, conferred on Wed-
nesday with the employment service
authorities in Boston with regard to
a plan whereby Mr. Sawyer proposes
to transfer labor from Massachusetts
into New Hampshire. A request for-
mally made to the Massachusetts di-
rector has been flatly turned down,
thus arousing the first interstate con-
troversy over transfer of labor for
war work that has occurred in New
England.

The New Hampshire lumbermen in
years past have recruited their labor
largely in Boston and they see no
reason why they should not be allowed
to do so now. It is believed that the
men are available and that wages and
living conditions are such that they
would be attracted, but it is under-
stood that the permission of Massa-
chusetts authorities is required under
the new employment regulations.

Wages paid in the lumber camps are
the highest in the history of New
Hampshire lumbering operations, and
have increased over one year ago
practically 70 per cent.

BOSTON TO WELCOME URUGUAYAN MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The members of
the Uruguayan Mission, headed by Dr.
Baltasar Brum, Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Uruguay, who are touring
the United States as the guests of
the Department of State, will be en-
tertained by Mayor Andrew J. Peters
of Boston on Thursday. The party is
en route to Niagara Falls.

The Boston program includes an
inspection of the Massachusetts In-
stitute of Technology, where hun-
dreds of young men are being trained
for the business of war. Luncheon
will be taken at noon with A. Law-
rence Lowell, president of Harvard
University. Several large industrial
plants in the vicinity of Boston will
also be inspected during the day.

CAR STRIKE MAY BE AVERTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Pending the ar-
rival of arbitrators from the federal
Department of Labor at a decision as
to the necessity of the employment of
women conductors, the threatened
street car strike here has been defi-
nitely avoided. "If the Washington
authorities declare that there is no
necessity of our employing women
conductors here, we will absolutely
abide by their decision," is the state-
ment of a street car official, and the
car men are understood to have
agreed to the same solution of their
problem.

FOOD FOR RELIEF WORK BOUGHT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large quan-
tities of foodstuffs for soldiers in en-
emy camps and for civilian relief have
been purchased by the United States
War Department for shipment to
France, Switzerland and Denmark to
be distributed by the American Red
Cross. Orders announced Wednes-
day include more than 2,500,000
pounds of hard bread, 250,000 pounds
of oatmeal, 333,333 pounds of fresh
beef, 500,000 cans of baked beans and
205,000 cans of fish flakes.

Classified Advertisements

MISCELLANEOUS

Welfare House

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Lodgings for Soldiers, Sailors, Marines
and men in Government Service

50 Cents Per Night
Clean and homelike surroundings.

WELFARE HOUSE

1222 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Wash., D. C.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

Experienced Waist and Shirt
Finishers

CONANT, Inc.
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LADY desires maid to help in dressing and to
assist her generally. Also to help about the
house. Apply or write Mrs. J. R. HARCOURT,
16 Ridgewood Terrace, Maplewood, N. J.

WANTED—Woman living in Edgewater, N. J.,
to be for children or help with housework by
day or hour. Tel. Edgewater 4124.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ATTENDANT wanted; must be reliable and
free from all vices; advise age, salary, exp. and
education. W. D. Packard, Packard Manor, Chau-
tauguque, N. Y.

BANK BOOKKEEPER wanted; fine opportu-
nity for right man; salary \$100. Address FARM-
ERS & MERCHANTS BANK, Lincoln, Colorado.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN would like to connect with re-
liable concern with moving line; present line
restricted by war; over draft age; have good
ratings; present contract expires Oct. 1, 1918.
Indiana territory preferred. Address: J. 37,
Monitor Office, Boston.

CHADFEUR desires position; careful driver,
regularly employed; references. CHADFEUR,
1000 E. 25th St., Tel. Box 984 M.

WANTED in Washington, D. C.—Family of 3
desire two rooms, either with kitchenette, or
with board in refined Protestant family—good
northwest location. Address Box 355, Scar-
dale, N. Y.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

Wanted in Washington, D. C.—Family of 3
desire two rooms, either with kitchenette, or
with board in refined Protestant family—good
northwest location. Address Box 355, Scar-
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237 Huntington Avenue

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Velvet, Beaver, Velour
Fashionable and Serviceable

WALL PAPERS

Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.
Novelty designs in features; "revivals" of high
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Pay high prices for diamonds, pearls, old gold,
etc. Est. 1883. 125 Tremont Street and 11
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All Ready With New Fall Fabrics

A SPLENDID assortment
awaits you. Fabrics which
combine beauty and richness
of texture—wherein an hon-
esty to the all-wool standard is
maintained even these strenu-
ous days.

Evoras, Peau de Souris,
Velours, "Kitten's Ear Cloths,"
Evoras, Peau de Louis,
Silvertones, Gumburbs, Serges,
"Siberian" Cloths, Jerseys

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Gladding's PROVIDENCE

"Betty Wales" Dresses

For School and College Miss

New Fall Models.

Made of Serge, combination of
Serge and Silk.

Specially Priced,

\$19.98 to \$29.98

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The Heald Hat Works
103 Westminster Street
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Men's and Women's Felt and Velour

Renovated

Prompt Attention Given Mail Orders

Gibson's Chocolates Bonbons

PROVIDENCE MADE
FRESH DAILY

SEVEN STORES

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RESTAURANT

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Choice Meats, Fruit and
Fancy Groceries

88 Weybosset Street Phone Union 1433

The Owl Lunch Rooms

Best of home cooking served here,
Carefully prepared in our own kitchen.

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Next to Keith's, upstairs

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Westminster and Eddy Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for
Men, Boys and Children

WALK-OVER SHOES

WALK-OVER
BOOT SHOP

For Women
and Men

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Buy Peirce Shoes and
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If You Want the Best Moderately Priced

THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON

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For Men and Women
BANKERS SHOES
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in Lift Van

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MISCELLANEOUS

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Assured Quality, Style and Workman-
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Herpolzheimer's, Western Mich-
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announces a splendid display of
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Women and Children. Also the
New Fall Dress Fabrics and Silks,
Trimmings and Women's Dress
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Fancy Linens
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Quality
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Clothing, Hats, Furnishings,
Shoes for Men and Boys

ENGRAVED STATIONERY
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Everything for the Office
THE TISCH-HINE CO.
Pearl Street, near the Bridge,
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WESTERN MICHIGAN
LEADING JEWELERS
115 Monroe Ave. 121 Ottawa Ave.

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FRAMING AND ART GOODS
The CAMERA SHOP, Inc.
18 Monroe Avenue, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

HOUSEMAN & JONES
FINE CUSTOM TAILORING
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WORLD'S FAMOUS CLOTHES

Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas
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New location—31 Iowa Avenue, N. W.

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REAL ESTATE
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Mrs. Diamond's School of Dressmaking
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EVERYTHING FOR THE TABLE
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WE HAVE A NEW LINE OF Khaki Kits in all
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Plumbing, Heating, Ventilating
Metal Work of all kinds
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The Children's Store
"Wear Things"
BABY-TO-MISS
Manufacturers for
Dainty Baby Wear

COOK & TYNDAL
The Best Make
of Groceries, Meats,
Cordons, Waists and Kett
and Mould Underwear
at the
WOMEN'S STORE

EDGAR'S
The largest department store in
Southeastern Massachusetts.
Our stocks are complete—our large outlet
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The Best Lines of Men's Hosiery
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PERKINS & ROLLINS CO.
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BILLINGS DYE HOUSE
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227 South 2nd Street, BILLINGS, MONTANA

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Oh! See the O-CEDAR MOPS!
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Complete stocks of medium and high-grade
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G. STEWART

EDUCATIONAL

AN FOR SCHOOL
REFORMS IN INDIA

Paragraphs From Report Before
British Houses of Parliament
—Outcome of the European
Methods of Education

The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In the great
report on Indian constitutional
reform now presented to both houses
of Parliament not the least interest-
ing paragraphs are those (181 to 186)
which deal with education in India.
A general survey of the field has
probably never been made before.
Somewhat outside the main
scope of the document, these para-
graphs can be studied apart from the
strictly political themes to which
the Secretary and the Secretary of State
have given almost continuous atten-
tion. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Mon-
terot say that the education policy of
the government of India has incurred
much and varied criticism. They go
on as follows:

"Development is charged with ne-
cessity, because after 60 years of educa-
tional effort, only 6 per cent of the
population is literate, while under 4
per cent of the total population is un-
dergoing instruction. It is charged,
on the other hand, with having fos-
tered education on wrong lines, and
having given to those classes which
received instruction a system which
divorced from their needs, in being
purely literary, in admitting
methods of unintelligent memorizing,
of cramming, and in producing,
in excess of the actual demands of
Indian conditions, a body of educated
men whose training has pre-
pared them only for government ser-
vice or the practice of the law. The
system of university education on
Western lines is represented as cut-
ting off the students from the normal
life of the country, and the want of
connection between primary education
and the vernaculars and higher educa-
tion in English is regarded as another
defect.

"It is sometimes forgotten that the
system of English education was not
introduced into India by the govern-
ment, but established in response to a real
and insistent demand, though a de-
mand that proceeded from a limited
class. The higher castes of Hindus—
Brahmins, Kayasthas, and a few others—
have for generations supplied the
administrative body of India, what-
ever the nationality of the rulers; and
the introduction and development of
English rule inspired these classes to
qualify themselves for a continuance,
under the new conditions, of their
hereditary careers.

"It was somewhat easily assumed
at the time of Macaulay that western
education, once imparted to the higher
classes of India, would gradually but
readily permeate the whole popula-
tion. In the event, it has been dis-
tributed unevenly among the higher
classes themselves, the Muhammadan
community as a whole having, until
very recently, been backward in tak-
ing advantage of educational facilities.
Indeed, some of the most difficult fac-
tors of the present situation would
have been avoided, if in good time
steps had been taken to prevent the
divorce which has occurred between
the educated minority and the
illiterate majority.

"From the economic point of view,
India has been handicapped by the
want of professional and technical
instruction; her colleges turn out
numbers of young men qualified for
government clerkships, while the real
interests of the country require, for
example, doctors and engineers in ex-
cess of the existing supply.

"The charge that government has
produced a large intelligentsia which
cannot find employment has much
substance in it. It is one of the facts
that lie at the root of recent political
difficulties. But it is only of late
years and as part of the remarkable
weakening of national self-conscious-
ness, that the complaint has been
heard that the system has failed to
train Indians for practical work in
manufactures, commerce, and the
application of science to industrial
life. The changing economic condi-
tions of the country have brought this
home, and in its acceptance
we have much of our hope for the future.

"But it must be remembered that
many of the particular classes which
sought higher education de-
cided also that it should be of a
liberal character, and were heredi-
tarily averse from, if not disdainful
of, anything that savored of manual
labor; and also that when the univer-
sities of India were founded, the idea
of scientific and technological in-
struction had not dawned upon uni-
versities in England.

"The failure of the Indian educa-
tional system to train the character
has often been criticized, and with
justice. In our desire, while imparting
actual instruction, not to force the
mind of India into an alien mold or
to interfere with religious convic-
tions, we have undoubtedly made
education too purely a matter of the
intellect, and, at any rate in the be-
ginning, we failed to foresee how sub-
stantially the mental training that
most schools and colleges afforded
must come in time to modify the
direct connection of life. Attempts to
ward direct moral training were al-
ways impeded by the desirability of
avoiding the difficult and delicate do-
mains of religious belief. But one of the
most pressing needs of India is to fos-
ter more widely in the schools and col-

leges those ideas of duty and disci-
pline, of common responsibilities and
civic obligation, on which a healthy
political life depends. Much effort is
already being made in this direction,
and there are notable and welcome
signs of the growth among educated
Indians of the conviction that the pos-
session of education does not merely
offer the individual opportunities of
advancement, but should confer on
him also the ability and the obligation
to serve his country.

"As regards the limited diffusion of
education, we also take into account
the conservative prejudices of the
country. It is not very long since the
advocates of the higher education of
women in Europe were regarded as un-
practical and subversive theorists; and
in India social customs have
greatly multiplied the difficulties in
the way of female education. Upon
this question opinion is slowly but
surely changing, and educated young
men of the middle classes are begin-
ning to look for literate wives. But
so long as education is practically con-
fined to one sex, the social complexion
of the country must react upon and
retard political progress; and for this
reason we regard the great gulf be-
tween men and women in respect of
education as one of the most serious
problems which have to be faced in
India.

"The spread of education among the
lower classes is also attended by pecu-
liar difficulties. India is a predomi-
nantly agricultural country, and an
agricultural population is always and
everywhere suspicious of the spread of
education upon rural children. Here
again is the need—a need realized
equally in Europe and America—of
making rural education more prac-
tical, and insuring that the school shall
make the average boy who does not
aspire to university education a more
practical farmer, instead of transform-
ing him into an indifferent clerk.

"In India, primary education has
been entrusted mainly to the district
boards and municipalities; and it has,
we are glad to say, made fairly steady,
if slow, progress under their adminis-
tration. The first effect of English
education upon the classes which
adopted it was to widen the gulf be-
tween them and the conservative
masses. But one of the most marked
features of recent political develop-
ment is the concern shown by the
spokesmen of the educated classes for
the diffusion of primary education
among the people as a whole. The his-
tory of other countries shows that the
growth of a desire for education
among the peasantry and working
classes is generally slow, while po-
litical and economic conditions re-
main static, and that the quickening
influences come mainly from the bet-
ter educated sections of the commu-
nity, which are more sensitive to po-
litical and economic changes. Political
thought in India is coming to recog-
nize that advance must be influenced
by the general educational level of the
country, and that political leaders, if
they are to escape the charge of rep-
resenting only the interests of the
classes to which they themselves be-
long, must be able to appeal to and be
understood by the masses of their
fellow countrymen. This conviction
involves steady effort to raise the
status of the depressed classes.

"Primary education, as we have
seen, is already practically in the
hands of local bodies, but secondary
education was deliberately left at the
outset almost entirely to private agen-
cies. The universities, despite their
connection with government, are
largely non-official bodies with ex-
tensive powers. The main defect of
the system is probably the want of
coordination between primary and
higher education, which in turn re-
acts upon the efficiency of secondary
institutions and to a great extent con-
fines university colleges to the unsat-
isfactory function of mere finishing
schools. The universities have suf-
fered from having been allowed to
drift into the position of institutions
that are expected not so much to edu-
cate in the true sense, as to provide
the student with the means of enter-
ing an official or a professional career.

"Thus a high percentage of failures
seems, to a large body of Indian
opinion, not so much a proof of the
faultiness of the methods of teaching
as an example of an almost capricious
refusal of the means of obtaining a
living wage to boys who have worked
for years, often at the cost of real
hardship, to secure an independent
livelihood.

"The educational wastage is every-
where excessive; and analysis shows
that it is largely due to under-pay-
ment and want of proper training in
the case of teachers. The actual re-
cruits for normal schools are too
often ill-prepared, and the teaching
career, which in India used formerly
to command respect, does
not now offer adequate inducements
to men of ability and
force of character. The first need,
therefore, is the improvement of teach-
ing. Until that is attained, it is vain
to expect that the continuation of studies
from the primary stage can be
made attractive.

"But while the improvement of pri-
mary and middle schools is the first
step to be taken, very much remains to
be done in reorganizing the secondary
teachers and insuring for the school-
master a career that will satisfy an
intelligent man. The improvement of
ordinary secondary education is ob-
viously a necessary condition for the
development of technical instruction
and the reform of the university system.
It is clear that there is much scope
for an efficient and highly trained
inspectorate, in stimulating the
work of the secondary schools
maintained by the local bodies. We
believe that the best minds in India,
while they feel that the educational
service has not in the past been widely
enough opened to Indians trained at
British universities, value the main-
tenance of a close connection with
educationalists from the United Kingdom."

EXTENSION WORK
URGED IN FLORIDA

Further Educational Facilities
Advocated by Board of Con-
trol of State Institutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

GAINESVILLE, Fla.—No body of
school men is better prepared to an-
swer President Wilson's appeal for the
continuance throughout the war of
all schools and other educational
agencies at their normal efficiency,
than the Board of Control of the State
of Florida. This board, composed of
five men who serve without pay, has
charge of the Florida University at
Gainesville, the College for Women at
Tallahassee, the School for the Deaf,
Dumb and Blind at St. Augustine and
the Agricultural and Mechanical Col-
lege for Negroes at Tallahassee. It
has been for years the policy of this
board to make these institutions of
the greatest service possible, and the
efforts of its members have been ex-
pended without stint to this end, but
the need is felt of reaching a greater
number of people who vitally need
the colleges offer and of reaching
them more quickly than is possible
with old methods.

The board members, Joe L. Earman,
T. B. King, E. L. Wartman, J. B. Hod-
gers and J. T. Diamond, have there-
fore determined to enlarge, improve,
extend and develop the extension
division of the university, the Wo-
man's College, and the Negro school,
to meet all the educational needs of
the people at the earliest possible
time. The extension work of the uni-
versity and the Woman's College have
thus far been confined to agriculture
and kindred lines, and great work has
been accomplished, which is prac-
tically shown in increasing cash re-
turns to the farmers every year and
in improvements in farm land, build-
ings, equipment and live stock. Still
greater work is to be done in reaching
all other classes of workers with in-
struction in every line of human en-
deavor that the educators gathered in
college halls have ready for distribu-
tion when the means is provided
through enlargement of extension
teaching. This work the board is
ready to undertake as soon as the
small initial expense is provided in
the new budget. That its present
plans are in direct line with the Presi-
dent's views for one of the country's
needs in war and in the period fol-
lowing the war, is an incident of
their service that adds to the pleasure
of doing helpful work for others that
is the sole requisite of the members
of the Board of Control.

The present committee to
enthusiasm for university extension
in its broadest scope, which the Board
of Control proclaims, is due to the
presentation of the subject by the
Palm Beach Post, a daily newspaper
printed at West Palm Beach and pub-
lished widely in Florida, of which Joe
L. Earman is owner and Donald H.
Conklin managing editor. Shortly
after Mr. Earman was appointed on
the board by Governor Catts, the
Palm Beach Post began a series of
Sunday editorials exploiting exten-
sion, explaining its workings and ad-
vising the Board of Control to adopt
it for all branches of instruction. Mr.
Earman's interest was engaged from
the start and he gave his support
to the proposal both as owner of the
paper, encouraging the editorial sup-
port which has been given every Sun-
day for a year, and as chairman of the
Board of Control, among his col-
leagues.

A meeting of the board was called
last winter at West Palm Beach by
Mr. Earman, to which he invited promi-
nent educators of the State, and at
which plans and aims of the board
were discussed.

Referring to the President's recent
letter to Secretary Lane, in support
of the program of the Federal Board
of Education, for an educational cam-
paign during the coming school year,
Mr. Earman said:

"It pleases me no less than I know
it will please the other members of
the Board of Control to learn that our
plans for broadening extension work
of our university and the colleges, are
in a straight line with the President's
wishes, which, in the great crisis we
are in, are in the nature of commands.
Extension teaching by hunting the pupil
and giving him what he needs
when he has time to take it, will in-
terfere less with the draft law than
the old way of gathering them into
schools, because extension teaching
is the only method by which every one
may learn while working. Taking edu-
cation to the people is the greatest
service that can be done for them. It
is the only thing that need be done
for them, the only thing they desire,
the only thing a free people can ac-
cept. Education stimulates the thought
and when the people are trained to
individual thinking, they will get the
habit of right thinking and this will
bring them all things desirable. Uni-
versity extension will reach all the
people with knowledge that a few now
get in schools and colleges. I would
rather be known among men as one
of those who helped establish exten-
sion in Florida, than be remembered
as one of those who occupied the Gov-
ernor's chair."

The following resolutions were car-
ried at a conference of representatives
of local education authorities in the
neighborhood of London, and other
persons, held at the London County
Hall, Spring Gardens, with Mr. Cyril
Cobb in the chair:

- (a) That in the opinion of this
conference, there should be a body of
managers for each school or group of
schools. (b) That the selection should
be as far as possible of a local rep-
resentative character.
- That legislation should be sought
with a view to making obligatory the
conferring of substantial powers and
duties on the managers of elementary,
nursery and continuation schools, in-
cluding responsibility for physical
welfare and care work.
- That the body of managers
should as far as possible include mem-
bers of the local education authority,
and representatives of the various
popular interests in the district, so
that the school may be in touch with
all classes of the community which it
serves; and at the same time the
managers become well-informed promul-
garizers of education, and the creators
of a sound public opinion in support
of educational progress.

EXTENSION STUDY
IN LOS ANGELES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Under the
direction of the University of Califor-
nia, a Saturday course, with college
credits, is to be given here, beginning
on Sept. 14. According to Miss Nadine
Crump, who is the Southern California
representative of the University of
California, the courses will enable
teachers to work for higher certifi-

cates, and also afford an opportunity
to housewives and working folk to
take courses of which they stand in
need. The war has awakened many to
the need of higher education.

The rooms and equipment of the
State Normal School of Los Angeles
have been placed at the disposal of
the University of California for the
work. The courses so far listed in-
clude education, English literature,
French, modern history, music, mod-
ern drama, biology, economics and
journalism. In addition, special tech-
nical courses for teachers will be of-
fered also.

SIDNEY BALL'S ZEAL
AS UNIVERSITY TUTOR

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—A touching trib-
ute from an old pupil to his tutor at
the university, Sidney Ball, is con-
tained in one of the recent issues of
The Oxford Magazine.

"Sidney Ball," the tribute reads,
"gave so much of himself to social and
public activities in the latter years
of his life, that those who saw him
only at this period are likely to over-
look what was after all the main ele-
ment of his influence—his power, that
is, as a teacher and inspirer of youth.
A few words on this subject may not
be amiss from one who sat at his feet
in the early nineties, and knew him
for many years. . . . His peculiar
ability, as a teacher, was not to train
his pupils to a certain doctrine, though
that, of course, he meant to do and
did; not to mold minds, so much as to
kindle and to bring them into living
touch with the great thinkers, each
in turn, and the burning issues of the
day. He was a sower of seed. . . .
Quickly susceptible, and very human,
he needed sympathy as heartily as he
gave it, and often seemed to us not
more a master in philosophy than an
elder brother.

"He always accepted his relation to
his pupil as a spiritual bond, so that to
recede with him was to win, or rather
to receive, his friendship. . . . No teacher
ever spent himself more. All the way
to the schools he watched and cheered
us on, caring for us, I do believe, more
than we for ourselves.

"As I have said, his primary interest
did not lie in metaphysics; it was
ethical and political. And there was a
striking feature in his attitude on
these matters. I do not mean his
Fabian socialism; though that, of
course, was a big chapter of his in-
fluence in Oxford. I mean generally
his love of the intense and of all such
thinking as is veined with fire.

"He was constitutionally not only
extraordinarily energetic, but daring
to a degree. There was a tradition in
my day at St. John's of a dive he once
executed from some rock or mole in
Jersey which made him the talk of the
place, and I have seen him shoot down
Malvern Hill on a bicycle, and slap
through a drove of cows, in a way that
stified breath. 'Let your loins be
girded,' he would quote. 'Burn with
pure gem-like flame.' 'Venture neck
or nothing!'

"Morality, he used to say, was ad-
venture, and evil was dull."

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—It is clear that
the very large supplementary grants
of money made by the government
last year to the various local educa-
tion authorities have not all been
used in the manner desired, for the
Board of Education have added a
note to the regulations concerning
secondary schools. "The board de-
sires to repeat and emphasize that the
object of the increased grants pro-
vided last year is to enable local edu-
cation authorities and governing bod-
ies to secure a higher standard of ef-
ficiency in the schools; and in particu-
lar to enable them to provide more
adequate remuneration for the teach-
ing staff. The continued rise in the
cost of living and the necessary de-
mand in other spheres of work for the
services of men and women of the
type needed for secondary teaching
make this a matter of urgent neces-
sity. The board therefore regard
teachers' salaries as the primary
object to which the new grants should
be applied. They propose to make
systematic inquiry, as early as cir-
cumstances permit, with the view of
ascertaining whether this condition is
being adequately met in all schools
on the grant list, and of taking such
further action as may be necessary
when it is not."

The following resolutions were car-
ried at a conference of representatives
of local education authorities in the
neighborhood of London, and other
persons, held at the London County
Hall, Spring Gardens, with Mr. Cyril
Cobb in the chair:

(a) That in the opinion of this
conference, there should be a body of
managers for each school or group of
schools. (b) That the selection should
be as far as possible of a local rep-
resentative character.

That legislation should be sought
with a view to making obligatory the
conferring of substantial powers and
duties on the managers of elementary,
nursery and continuation schools, in-
cluding responsibility for physical
welfare and care work.

That the body of managers
should as far as possible include mem-
bers of the local education authority,
and representatives of the various
popular interests in the district, so
that the school may be in touch with
all classes of the community which it
serves; and at the same time the
managers become well-informed promul-
garizers of education, and the creators
of a sound public opinion in support
of educational progress.

A remarkable change is taking
place in the views of members of the

Free Churches in Great Britain with
regard to Biblical instruction in the
day-schools. Evidence of such a
change is shown, for instance, in the
adoption by the North Carnarvonshire
Congregational Association of a re-
port on this subject which has been
prepared by a specially appointed
committee. They deal in the first
place with the strong opposition
shown by Nonconformists in the past
to the teaching of the Bible in state
schools and colleges. The committee
say they are aware that the fears
entertained in those days were based
on a conscientious desire to serve the
best interests of the people. Having
thus cleared the ground, they express
their opinion that the Bible has an
undoubted right to a place in every
school and college, because (1) it is
recognized as regards its form and
contents, as the most effective medium
of instruction; and (2) there is es-
pecial need today for laying greater em-
phasis on the moral aim of all educa-
tion as a preparation for life rather
than as a means of livelihood. The
report, therefore, urges all Welsh
education authorities carefully to
consider the place due to the Bible
in the schools, and to draw out
schemes of instruction more appro-
priate to the purpose than those
which are already in force. The teach-
ers should be asked to give this in-
struction, but no teacher should be
obliged to undertake the work against
his will, nor should any teacher be
penalized for refusing. Education
authorities are asked to have Biblical
instruction inspected in the same
manner (and by the same persons)
as the rest of the work of the schools.
Teachers in training colleges should
have Biblical instruction, within the
limits above prescribed as part of
their training.

With six dissentients, the large con-
ference in London held by the Asso-
ciation of Head Mistresses passed a re-
solution in favor of "equal pay for equal
work." In moving the resolution, Miss
Tanner, of the County Secondary
School, Putney, urged that the work
of women teachers was no less ardu-
ous than that of the men, and no less
efficiently carried out. Some of the
arguments against equal pay were that
women having accepted a lower
scale of salary showed that this was
all they needed—and that the laws of
economics, of supply and demand,
made it necessary that women should
be paid less. With regard to economic
laws, men and women were not here
to be ruled by them, but to control
them. The idea of taking women for
less because you could get them was
contrary to modern ethics, which did
not regard men and women as objects
to be bought and sold. There was a
growing public opinion in favor of
equal pay, and this custom was al-
ready established in Norway, New
Zealand and some of the states of
America.

Hull is seeking at present for the
means to erect a technical college on
a large scale, such as would offer ade-
quate instruction for many years to
come. A special committee has ad-
vised Hull education committee that
additional facilities for this pur-
pose are required; and Archdeacon
Lambert, in presenting the report,
said that the existing Municipal Tech-
nical College carried on its work
under difficulties, owing to lack of ac-
commodation; on the other hand, it
had disclosed a general readiness on
the part of a large mass of the popu-
lation to take advantage of instruc-
tion of this kind. The archdeacon
made an appeal to public-spirited
business citizens for the gift of a
suitable site for the larger institution
and for its practical endowment.

The official report on education in
Scotland for 1917-18 has been pub-
lished. As might be expected under
present conditions, there is again a
decrease of scholars in the registers
of higher grade and primary schools.
The number has fallen from 841,207
to 839,002. In general, says the re-
port, the difficulties of the position
have been admirably met by managers
and teachers, who have shown fore-
sight and energy in their endeavors to
secure the best possible result for
children in their care. But in cer-
tain rural districts, there has been
less effort to secure regular attend-
ance and more readiness to curtail
school life than even the circum-
stances of the time would warrant.
Reluctant as the central authority has
been to take action, yet it has been
obliged to call attention to an un-
usual number of cases of avoidable ir-
regularity of attendance and unnecessary,
or even illegal, exemption.

In regard to teachers in training,
only the men unfit for military service
remain. These amount to 35. But the
number of women has also fallen, 2022
being now in training, compared with
2572 in the last year before the war.
This is not much to be wondered at,
observes the report, since there are
so many other opportunities now open
to women for taking up work of im-
mediate national importance. But
they are gently reminded that no work
is of greater ultimate value to the
nation than preparation for efficient
service in the schools of the land.

At the annual conference of the As-
sociation of Teachers in Domestic Sub-
jects, held this year in Birmingham,
Mrs. Cary Gillon, dwell in her presi-
dential address upon the high value
which Americans placed upon women's
labor. As a result, electrical and
other modern scientific methods had
been used to rid housekeeping of its
drudgery. She was sure that if women
had been the wage-earners, and men
the housekeepers, the people of Eng-
land would long ere this have washed
clothes, cooked food, and heated
houses, by means of electricity. Up to

now, men had planned the houses, built
them, and paid for them, in complete
ignorance of the family needs, and
the women had endured them. The
main ideals to be observed in home
economics were beauty and its neces-
sary adjuncts, simplicity and economy.

The struggle between the teachers
in the Carmarthenshire schools and
the local education authority has now
reached its culminating point. While
the class teachers have already been
out of the schools for two months,
some 70 head teachers continued to do
their work until they had completed
the period which terminated their en-
gagements. The schools are now
closed, and about 12,000 children are
left unprovided with education. These
250 teachers are declared by The
School Master to be "the only persons
available for reengagement," a state-
ment which undoubtedly means that
the professional feeling of unity in the
body of teachers will prevent other
masters and mistresses from applying
for the vacant posts. Even before re-
signing, the teachers were willing to
consent to arbitration on all points at
issue; but now that they are out, they
claim that the scale of remuneration
must be settled directly between them
and the local authority. In regard to
every other matter in dispute they are
still ready to accept the decision of a
third party.

COLUMBIA'S PLAN
TO AID SOLDIERS

Extension Courses Using Both the
Class and Syllabus Systems in
Process of Arrangement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia Uni-
versity is formulating plans whereby
through its department of extension
teaching it may aid in meeting the
educational needs of the soldiers who
will be in camp and various canton-
ments during the winter, not only in
this country, but abroad.

"It would be a great honor and a
great privilege for us to help in such
a service as this," said Professor J. C.
Egbert, director of the department, in
his annual report to President
Nicholas Murray Butler. "Two forms
of extension teaching should be ap-
plied in this emergency. We should
use, as far as possible, the class sys-
tem, which calls for regular class
hours and which would make use of
those who are in cantonments as in-
structors. We should also use a
modified class system whereby stu-
dents would come in contact with the
instructors only at rare intervals and
rely upon syllabi and study helps for
their training. We should also use
the complete 'Helps for Home Study'
system, as we might term it, that
every method may be employed in
caring for these young men who are
turning aside from their usual habits
of study and employment and should
be given opportunities for an educa-
tion of which they might otherwise
be deprived."

Professor Egbert also called atten-
tion to the duty of the university in
adding to its machinery for reaching
those who cannot attend at any of its
centers yet desire to study under the
university's direction, saying that
there are many in that class and that
the work of helping them should be
begun at an early date. He recom-
mends undertaking at first a few
courses in certain selected subjects,
such as English, business, history,
and mathematics, using textbooks,
questionnaires and syllabi. "In time,"
he continued, "it would be necessary
also to amplify our staff by adding
those who could act as critics and
could examine the papers and obtain
the information from reliable sources
for the students. Columbia could be of
great assistance to the soldiers who
will be encamped near us and also to
those who are in the American Army
in France. Thus, there is a special
appeal for us to undertake this work
at an early date."

"In furnishing opportunity for study
to students attending the university,"
said Professor Egbert, "it is necessary
for us to consider with extreme care
the various demands of those who
depend on these courses to supple-
ment an otherwise imperfect educa-
tion. Thus, the mature student who
has never enjoyed a secondary educa-
tion can find among the extension
courses which will furnish him with
the education which he has failed to
obtain in earlier years. In like
manner the college student who for
any reason is unable to continue or
complete his course can be directed
by us to the course which belongs to
the college curriculum and which we
are able to offer him at hours when he
can attend.

"In consequence of this understand-
ing of the scope of the work of ex-
tension teaching, it may clearly be
understood that the range is ever
widening, and the departments of
study which come within its control
are constantly increasing and becom-
ing more complex."

TRAINING TEACHERS CONTINUES

The Board of Education of New
York reports that in spite of rumors
to the contrary, the number of high
school graduates applying for admis-
sion to the training schools for teach-
ers in the city is about normal. Al-
though there were but 244 such appli-
cations last February, there are now
449, almost as many as a year ago.
The February decrease is said to have
been due to well-paying government
positions and excellent openings in
the business world, which made teach-
ing with its low pay unattractive in
comparison. The Board of Education
has recently increased the minimum
salary of its teachers, lowered the
passing mark for admission into the
training schools and also made the

AN EDUCATIONAL
CAUSERIE

We soon found out that it was no
fun to visit our ideal school in the
morning, because then every one was
hard at work and quite amazingly ac-
tively, but there was always something
entertaining to be seen later in the
day, and last time we arrived just in
time for a geography afternoon.

Every one was assembled in the big
hall and inconspicuous seats were
given us at the back. Up on the plat-
form sat the Geography Mistress, in
charge of the proceedings, and a
dozen girls with a miscellaneous col-
lection of specimens and maps. It
was not surprising to find a Scottish
girl sitting next to us, because Cana-
da is full of Scottish and Irish. She
looked approachable with her pink
and white cheeks and good-natured
smile, so we asked what was going to
happen. "We're all studying Asia at
present," she explained, "and twice
each month we meet like this and
each class tells something about the
country they're studying." Then she
added confidentially, "The teachers
say it's an experiment, but we think
it's a huge success."

There was a sudden silence all over
the room as the Geography Mistress
came to the front of the platform and
told us that the first form would de-
scribe a visit to Japan. A little girl
stood up, smiled around at everybody,
and began. In a jolly childish way she
told us about the voyage from Van-
couver to Yokohama, gave us a peep at
a Japanese town, then whisked us off
to the country, with the cherry trees
in bloom, and even took us into a Jap-
anese home, where we sat on the
floor for our refreshments. It was
very well done for a child of 12.

The second form girl who followed
came forward looking immaculate in
her clean blue tunic and with her
hair almost suspiciously neat. In a
very businesslike way she hung up a
map of Afghanistan which the form
had made for themselves. She pointed
out how the country lay just north of
India and why it was called a buffer
state, remarking very sagely, "It's a
good thing it happens to be a moun-
tainous country." She even told us
about the Afghans themselves, and
possibly that information came from
the Geographic Magazine, for there
were bound copies of that to be found
in the school library.

Then came the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1918.

EDITORIALS

"The Human Dog Kennel"

FROM the fields of northern France and Flanders to the grim dourness of "Holloway Castle" or "The Tombs," is a far cry. Yet the life in the trenches and the life in the cells goes on each with its own equal remorselessness. When you have said that, however, you have said about all that the two have in common. Out in the fields of France and Flanders men are fighting in the open, bled one moment with the sun, drenched another moment with the rain, and dried and half-frozen by the winds. Perhaps they may live, perhaps they may die, but they are fighting out their lives in the consciousness of what things mean. In the silence of the cells, on the other hand, men are enduring what is after all a living death. Not a word may be spoken, not a look exchanged, except officially to a warder, without the fear of punishment, or of something worse. It was not for nothing that the grim prison in New York was called "The Tombs," nor was the sarcasm ill-conceived that called the jail in Holloway, a "Castle."

Much has been written in the pages of this paper on the subject of the prison in the United States, but the prison in the United States is very much like the prison everywhere else, in the broad view of it. Those who have read the articles in this paper, already referred to, know pretty well what the prison in the United States is like, and those who have read or who may read an article by Mr. Stephen Hobhouse, in the current issue of the English Quarterly Review, will know something of what the prison in England is like; and comparing the two will probably come to the conclusion that the gulf stretched between them is one which could fairly easily be bridged.

Mr. Stephen Hobhouse is an English Quaker, who was sentenced to a term of hard labor for disobedience to military orders, on the ground of conscientious objection to all war. Into the question of the right or the wrong of the offense which took Mr. Hobhouse to prison it is not necessary to go. Mr. Hobhouse himself admits it is entirely extraneous to the subject he has at heart, which is to give the British public some idea of what life in a British prison is like. One exception by inference he alone makes to his own premise. It is that he feels, and necessarily feels it obligatory to explain that his own sensations were those of a man who, rightly or wrongly, was suffering comparative martyrdom, for what to him was a great ideal. Because of this Mr. Hobhouse insists he was sustained by a faith in his own integrity, and by a belief in religion, which is denied to the ordinary criminal. This being the case he is driven to wonder how the ordinary criminal comes through the hideous ordeal with his senses, and he explains that he was not surprised to hear, from one of the chaplains he came in contact with, that he by no means always succeeds in doing this, but that, on the contrary, he sometimes succumbs to a condition of mental coma from which he cannot be roused.

Mr. Hobhouse, himself, can find no better term of description for the prison than the "human dog kennel." To the prison officials, he explains, a man is delivered as a body, not as a human being, and until the day of his release those officials are responsible for him as a body. The whole institution, in his opinion, might be described as an institution for animalizing human beings. And, turning back to the reforming zeal of his co-religionists, Elizabeth Fry and John Howard, he declares that they would have rebelled against the shape their reforms have taken, and that Howard actually did leave on record his condemnation of the rule of absolute silence. Howard found the whole of the criminal classes herded together without a pretense of privacy. He discovered that such a system became a school for crime, a school where the first-time offender lost all sense of morality, and became an outlaw against society. But Howard, Mr. Hobhouse insists, never intended that the brutal and immoral community of the public prison should be exchanged for the dull agony of the silent system. Mr. Hobhouse declares that he has himself unwillingly tried both. For previous to entering the ordinary prison he served two periods, of five weeks each, in a regimental detention room. There, he declares, he mixed amongst criminals of all sorts, talked freely, and learned the point of view of the professional burglar and the habitual criminal; and, as a result of all this, he declares that, without question, the military detention room is the more merciful and by far the preferable.

How this terrible system of silence operates Mr. Hobhouse explains. From the moment the prison doors close behind him, the system operates to obliterate a man's identity. His name is entered in a "Body Receipt Book," and from that moment he becomes merely a body with a number. The only official interest of the warder in him is to spy on him, and as a result the warders themselves reach a condition of deadened humanity, in which, without wishing to be even hard or brutal, they become so, by reason of the fact that any failure on their part to maintain literally the discipline of the prison is punished by fines or dismissal. The object of their solicitude lives behind a lock, and "can hardly move a muscle except under orders." If he turns his head, in the prison chapel, to look round on his neighbors, the voice of the warder is at once heard ordering him to keep his eyes in front of him. In such circumstances the mind begins to roam in the narrow circle of petty material details which give satisfaction to the body. It actually dwells longingly on the thought of the weekly bath, the weekly change of towel and socks, the daily dinner, and the march round the exercise ring, as all that breaks the drab monotony of the prison day. When the night comes the prisoner, it is true, indulges in a perfect riot of mental freedom. He may actually place his plank bed at whatever angle he chooses, instead of being compelled to fold his bedding

and arrange it in the exact position of the man in the next cell. But the morning dawns, all the same, with its maddening return to conscious silence and to monotony. The sun rises on the card which announces, until it is lost in darkness, first, that prisoners must observe silence, and, second, that they must not communicate or attempt to communicate with one another.

It will be seen, from all this, that Mr. Hobhouse's quarrel is not with the brutality of the officials, but with a system which seems to have been absolutely manufactured for the purpose of crushing life out of the prisoner. In the British prisons he was in, he found nothing but perfect cleanliness and perfect justice, but even the justice was the justice of rules and not of humanity. He tells a story of how, on one occasion, a prisoner, who, when war rations were introduced, passed a piece of bread surreptitiously to another who he felt needed it more than himself, being discovered in the act, was severely punished by the governor, in conjunction with the man to whom he had passed the bread. And he asks, truly, what is to be said of a system which denies a man the right to practice the commonest Christian virtue, and punishes him for something which outside the prison would be considered worthy of commendation. Only in one particular did he find any humor in the government of His Majesty's jails. The occasion was one when a warder being in charge of a gang of gardeners the whole gang had to proceed round the garden if one prisoner required a wheelbarrow, to fetch the wheelbarrow, in order that the warder might not lose sight of a single prisoner. The picture of a whole gang of men proceeding now to a tool house to fetch a tool, and now to a shed to fetch some slips for planting, because one man in the gang needed these, he admits was not without its humor. Otherwise, as he points out, the crushing machinery of the dog kennel goes on day and night. It is true that the dogs may never bay at the moon, for an attempt to look at the sky from the top of a table, or anything of that sort, is a prison offense. All that they may do is to labor in silence in the kennel, and go to the length of their chains in the yard, for perhaps an hour of the twenty-four. And so the human being becomes a body, received on a certain day, and delivered on a certain day, though the body delivered is likely to be a very different body from the body received.

Spain's Decision

ALTHOUGH the news from Spain, as to the action taken by the government in regard to the most recent sinkings of Spanish ships by German submarines, is not at all clear, it seems certain that Spain has come to a decision of some sort. In her now famous "humane address" to Berlin, about a fortnight ago, Spain pointed out that, as a consequence of the submarine campaign, more than 20 per cent of the Spanish merchant marine had been sunk and more than 100 Spanish sailors had perished, whilst a considerable number of sailors had been wounded, shipwrecked, or abandoned. She went on to say that as a consequence the government had decided that, owing to the reduction of tonnage to its extreme limit, it would be obliged, "in case of new sinkings to substitute therefor German vessels interned in Spanish ports." The government hastened to add, however, that this measure was only temporary; that it did not mean confiscation, and that the whole matter could be settled amicably after the war.

Germany's answer was, first of all, to declare roundly that any such action on the part of Spain would be regarded by Berlin as an unfriendly act, and hardly had this message arrived in Madrid when there came another message telling of the sinking of the Spanish ship Casara, and yet another telling of the sinking of the Atexerimendi.

If it were not for the high tragedy of the matter, its high comedy would be almost distressingly in evidence. Spain the Pacificator going out, strong in the determination to prove to the world that it might all, even yet, to adapt the words of the showman, be "done by kindness." The world grimly enlightened, after four years of unparalleled struggle as to what Germany really is, looking on, and then the inevitable happening; the stone for bread, the serpent for a fish, the mild protest answered by another barbarous outrage.

As Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, speaking on another issue, asked pertinently, in his great speech at Derby, on Monday last, "What is it they want which will convince them of what the position really is?" What else, indeed, did Spain expect? Or did such a man as the Count de Romanones, for instance, seriously expect anything else to happen than what has happened? However this may be, Germany, as she has always done, has seen to it that there should be no mistake as to what she intended to do. Her hand has been shown so openly that even Spain had to read it. So there comes the word of the great decision, and the latest news from the Spanish capital gives a picture of all Spain "holding its breath for the consequence."

Now no one will be inclined to minimize those consequences, and no one would speak lightly of Spain's decision, but Spain may really take heart of grace. At this day and hour, when the issue before humanity is so clear and insistent, the righteous nation no longer counts the cost of entering the war, but rather the cost of not entering it. Spain, during the last few months, has come perilously near losing the respect of the only world that matters, and sinking to a place of no account amongst the nations. What course she should take at the present crisis in her history, no other power would or should dictate, but, in the last analysis, the course demanded by the righteous view is never difficult to discern, and it is laid upon Spain, as never perhaps before, to discern and to follow it.

Shattering a Bugaboo

LOUIS F. POST, Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, has been saying some things in Chicago, before no less important an organization than the Association of Commerce of that city, nearly every member of which is an employer, or a representative of

the so-called employing class, that will probably not be altogether pleasing to Dr. Garfield, or to the numerous assistants in the Fuel Administration who have been attributing failure of the coal supply to "shortage of labor."

Mr. Post, who may be termed an advanced thinker in economics, told his Chicago audience what others have for some time been striving to impress upon government and public alike, namely, that there is not, and never has been, any real "shortage of labor," but that there has been, and is still, a great deficiency in management of the country's labor supply. Mr. Post calls this mismanagement "mal-distribution," and that quite properly expresses it.

The so-called shortage of labor is on a par with the so-called shortage of coal, billions of tons of which await proper distribution. It is on a par with the so-called car shortage of last winter, when thousands of cars were found lying idle on sidings, in parts of the country where empty cars were not needed. Mr. Post pointed, in illustration, to the fact that "there had been hysteria" over the procurement of labor to take care of the harvest, but that the harvest had been cared for.

From some of the statements made by the Fuel Administration, any one who did not know better might be led to suppose that war work had absorbed all the available labor of the nation, when, as a matter of fact, at the most, the war is claiming only a fraction of the supply. Millions of men have been drawn into military service since the first reported labor shortage at the mines last winter, and since then the demand for munition workers has been increased, but within a few weeks registration under the Man-Power Act will show that millions more will remain available when military quotas are filled for essential industrial pursuits.

Mal-distribution has been one of the greatest drawbacks to production with which the nation has been forced to contend. It is being corrected, but slowly. Another, and perhaps a still greater, drawback has been liquor. That, too, is being corrected, but too slowly. The United States Government could better afford to indemnify the liquor interests and the banks liberally for any loss they might suffer from immediate enforcement of prohibition than to let the sale and use of liquor continue for almost another year, and perhaps the vital year, of the war. But this does not mean that it should.

The heads of miners' unions are on record as saying that there is no shortage of labor; that, in fact, more coal can be produced than cars can be found for hauling. The Railway Administration declares that there are now ready for use 10,000 more cars than were in service last year. On top of all this, the coal operators have informed President Wilson that it is not shortage of labor from which their industry is suffering, but continued toleration of the saloon.

Coal mining is only one of the industries handicapped by liquor. If labor generally were free from the slavery of drink, production would so increase that there would no longer be a shadow of excuse for alarm or complaint over lack of man-power.

"Colonel Jack" Haverly

THE tenacity with which the memory of thousands of people in the United States clings to Negro minstrelsy, the eagerness with which hundreds write letters to the newspapers recalling some minstrel performer, act, joke, or song, whenever a way is opened for such reminiscences, and the frequency with which staid and serious professional and business men enter into the controversy on some point concerning the history of the "burnt cork" stage, would seem to indicate that there is a popular desire for its return.

Now and then reports from the American forces at the front tell of amateur minstrel performances. These are common also in the home cantonnments. Only a few, a very few, professional Negro minstrel organizations exist, however. From a perusal of communications elicited by recent remarks relating to some of the old favorites, it would seem, nevertheless, that the only thing lacking to bring about a successful revival of the Negro minstrel performance, as it was in its palmiest days, is the discovery of talent equal to that which entertained great audiences anywhere between twenty-five and fifty years ago.

The essentials of the old-time minstrel troupe of the better class were a good orchestra, good soloists, a good quartet, good end-men, a good interlocutor, good dancers, and a good manager. It was not the music, but the way it was played; the song, but the way it was sung; the story, but the way it was told; the play, but the way it was acted; it was not the song and dance, but the way such a performer as "The Great and Only Billy Emerson" used to do it, that gave charm to the minstrel show.

Splendid companies were the original Christy's, Bryant's the Californias, Morris Brothers', Pell and Trowbridges', Skiff and Gaylord's, Wilson's, Manning, Arlington and Emerson's, "Happy Cal" Wagner's, Haverly's, and Thatcher, Primrose and West's.

"Colonel Jack" Haverly managed nearly all the "star" performers on the Negro minstrel stage from the height of its prosperity, in the seventies, to its decline and gradual fall in the late eighties. It was he who introduced "Happy Cal" Wagner to the world, and "Happy Cal" Wagner's Minstrels during a number of seasons kept a large part of the world smiling. Beginning with one-night stands, "Colonel" Haverly soon found that "Happy Cal" and his company could hold a house with profit for a week at a stretch, and the name becoming an asset, he soon had three or four "Happy Cal" Wagner troupes on the road. Then the modern desire for combination and expansion took possession of Haverly. He reorganized the troupes under his own name, picking up the most popular of the "stars," such as Emerson, Arlington, Milton Barlow, E. M. Hall and Sam Gardiner, and filling in with the younger set. Then he gradually enlarged the opening part until his trade-mark came to be: "Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels,—40—Count 'Em—40."

This result was not accomplished save at the cost of dilution. At one time Haverly had several of these very large companies on the road, and, in the meantime, he had begun to take an interest in the "legitimate." Thus,

he had theaters in Chicago, Brooklyn, and other cities at one time, while, by way of relaxation, he conducted a gold and stock exchange. At the height of his career he obtained the lease of a new theater, in Chicago, which was opened by Henry Irving and Ellen Terry, Miss Terry bestowing upon it the name of "Columbia."

Engrossed with this and other costly theatrical enterprises, Haverly allowed the management of his minstrel companies to pass under the direction of others, with the result that the various Haverly enterprises began to crumble. Within a few months all control over them by the man whose name they bore had ceased. Negro minstrelsy has never recovered. As one writer recently said, "Haverly wandered more and more away from the fireside of tradition until the characteristic features were almost entirely exchanged for an up-to-date vaudeville bill."

Perhaps it would be proper to say that Negro minstrelsy as an art was destroyed before Negro minstrelsy, as a business went under.

Notes and Comments

THE papers which contained the account of the police riots in London, evidently imagined that they were writing of Petrograd under the Bolsheviks. This seems, at all events, to be the only way of accounting for the latest indiscretion of the office boy.

IT is to be hoped that the next time the Senate issues a report it will make sure from the censors that it will not reflect upon the newspapers. As it is, the issues of this paper containing the air-craft report have now been refused the mails to Cuba.

THE appropriateness of the names of Charles Dickens' characters is always leading, among the curious in such matters, to discussion and search as to how he came by them. Of all that has been said and written on this subject, nothing approaches in interest the statement quoted by Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac in a recent number of Notes and Queries. He writes that the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society is hardly the place in which one would expect to find any reference to Charles Dickens and Messrs. Pickwick, Winkle, and Sam Weller.

YET, in a paper by Mr. James Kennedy, one of the vice-presidents of the society, Mr. Rivett-Carnac came across these remarks: "Here is a coincidence which will be novel to my readers. The retired head of a department of the British Museum employed his leisure in arranging the records of Westminster Abbey, and is my authority. On one occasion the medieval abbot took Mr. Winkle with him to visit Pickwick Manor; and on another occasion he gave Mr. Sam Weller a license for a public house at Croydon. Where did Dickens get these names? They are uncommon; but the conjunction of them in a medieval MS. would be held good proof of Dickens' prodigious learning, if we did not know that it was fortuitous." Curiouser and curiouiser. Where did Dickens get those names? There is nothing for it but to wait and see if peradventure Mr. Matz of The Dickensian can provide a solution to this mystery. Can mere chance account for so strange a coincidence?

THE House leaders at Washington are said to be considering a plan for a recess, beginning on the twentieth of the present month and extending beyond election day, in November. To render this feasible, the Revenue Bill, the Water Power Bill, and some minor measures will have to be disposed of. Nothing at present, assuming the enactment of pressing legislation, can be of greater importance to the United States and the world than the election of a Congress entirely competent and steadfastly loyal to the ideals which the United States, in common with its allies, is striving to realize. The American people have the full measure of the present Congress, and, on the whole, are satisfied with it. They want all the good in it retained for the Sixty-Sixth Congress, which, apparently, is destined to take an epoch-making part in the history of the modern world.

IT is all right to conserve gasoline, but while the automobile is under more or less supervision it would be well not to forget the ordinary horse-drawn vehicle, the operator of which, seemingly, cannot be made to observe the law in the matter of showing a light by night. There is no such shortage in kerosene as to afford him excuse for imperiling traffic on a dark road. Park policemen, city policemen, and town and county constables might do worse than sing, within the hearing of drivers of lampless vehicles at night, to a well-known patriotic tune, whenever occasion arises, some such refrain as:

On the road sojourning,
Going or returning,
This you should be learning
Wherever you may roam
To avoid all mourning,
Satisfy your yearning,
Keep your tail lights burning
Till you get back home.

Now that it has become a popular custom among some of the Allies to celebrate one another's Independence Days, the calendar seems to be fairly bristling with such occasions. Who would have thought, however, that there was one country on the American continent, Ecuador, which actually boasts of two national "Fourth's"? These Independence Days of the little republic are the 10th of August and the 9th of October, and mark two determined revolutions, the first of which failed, only to spur the patriots, revoking against Spanish domination, to shake it off, a few months later, forever.

SOME of the larger American cities have voted decisively against any increase in street-car fare. A Missouri judge has announced his intention of reversing the State Public Commission's order increasing street-car fares in St. Louis and Kansas City to six cents. Communities that have had a seven-cent fare imposed upon them would be less interested in these things if they could see that an advance in fares had been followed by an improvement in service. But they cannot.